TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The *National Era* is published every Thursday, on the following terms:

Single copy, one year $2.00
Three copies, one year 5.00
Five copies, one year 8.00
Ten copies, one year 15.00
Single copy, six months 1.00
Ten copies, six months 8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of Clubs.*

A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at $15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855. NO. 451.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the *first* insertion, *five* cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

☞ Money may be forwarded, by mail, at *my risk.* Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

☞ Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed *from*, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent *to.*

☞ All communications to the *Era*, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the undersigned, at Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ELEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Boston, *May* 8, 1850.

With the ice of winter has passed away the ice from my heart, and a new life has come for me; not strong, and jubilant, and exulting, like that of nature, but humble, hopeful, and trustful. The dreary winter of pride, and selfishness of doubt, and mistrust in God, and war, is gone; and I know, by God's goodness, it can never come again.

The week after I wrote last was one of great misery to me. To have had back my old faith in my guardian, I would willingly have taken all his guilt and sin upon myself; indeed, sometimes I felt that I was the guilty one, for had I not, in my folly, so many times wished to find him less perfect—guilty of some fault. Mocking voices, like those which Christian had in the dark valley, kept whispering this thought in my ears, and, though I knew little of that wonderful weapon, "All-prayer," which the Pilgrim bore, my whole soul went out in deep yearnings for forgiveness.

But I avoided *him* as much as possible; there seemed a new-born tenderness in his manner toward me, which I could not bear. Miss Summerfield talked of mustard drafts and "hot drops," when my pale face appeared in the parlor; Rebecca, laughingly, laid my illness to grief at the loss of her society, and tried to amuse me with descriptions of her country suitor, and the various enthusiastic projects which she expected to realize when she reached Iowa, (for Will Summerfield's wedding day is fixed the 1st of June, and she is to accompany him and his bride to their home;) while Mr. Bigelow places his hands behind him, and paces the floor, giving me a very significant glance occasionally, as he hums—

"Come, counsel, dear Tittle, don't tarry,
I'll gie you my bonnie black hen;
Gin ye will advise me to marry
The lad I loe dearly, Tam Glen!"

He is really very kind to me, however, and nothing but my most earnest remonstrances have prevented him from calling in Dr. W. One thing pleased me much. Aunt Huldah was coming up to be present at Will's wedding; indeed, this pleased every one but Mr. Bigelow. He had met her once, and taken a great dislike to her, or professed to have done so, and Rebecca considered it her mission to overcome it, as well as win his consent to her going West. I was much amused at her management.

"It is a downright fool's scheme!" said the old man, one day. "Iowa! to hear Will and Lizzie talk about it, one would think it Paradise, and that the head-waters of the Mississippi are the fountain of health; whereas, every one knows that they are the fountain of nothing but fever and ague and death! Why can't you be contented here?"

Sitting down beside him, Rebecca went on to speak of that boundless region, its future importance, its wants—of their aims and projects, of all she might accomplish, with her health, education, and wonderful activity—until, catching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaimed—

"[illegible] it's useless to think of saying that tongue. I see you are a great deal more fit to march through the wilderness with Miriam, or go up against Sisera with Deborah, than to play the decent housewife. I was right when I named you Hagar. But what," he went on, after a long pause, "what am I to do without you?"

"You will have Fred. and Susie and Eleanor here, who are worth a dozen like me; and then, there will be Aunt Huldah."——

"And what in Heaven's name is that stiff-necked piece of womankind to me?" interrupted he, testily.

"A good deal, as you will see when you come to know her better. For instance, she will be a great saving to you in the way of health, for I believe she will devote her whole time to it heartily as yourself. To be sure, her dress is rather old-fashioned, and her tone somewhat decided, but I will try to persuade her to wear flounces and turbans like Mrs. Wheat; and if she can contrive to catch a little of Miss Arabella Wheat's lisp, I think you will find her at least tolerable."

"Abominable!" growled the old man. "Upon my soul, I believe the girl is mad. Talk of turning a respectable woman out of her own house for her grandmother, into an ape! Look you, Miss Rebecca, this woman's dress is what I call suitable for a Christian woman to wear—such a one as women wore in the good old days, when such chits as you gave less slack to their tongues!"

"I beg pardon. I thought you disliked Aunt Huldah, and, as I knew it could not be because she lacked sense and judgment, I thought it must be on account of her dress."

"And what right had you to get any such impertinence into your head? You were wont to have common sense, I thought; but if this Western scheme has put everything else out of your head, including common respect for this woman, your oldest and best friend, why, go West in Heaven's name—the sooner the better. But if you really want an object in life, as you say, take the advice of an old man, and look after your own heart."

There was grief, and pity, and anger, in the old man's tones, for he had discovered in his favorite, as he thought, the sin which his soul hated, ingratitude; and I could see, by the working of Rebecca's face, that she was watching him as he strode up and down the room, that she half repented of her *ruse*. At length she sprang up, and, laying both hands on his shoulder in spite of a petulant effort to shake her off, looked intently in the face, while the tears gathered in her eyes.

At once he seemed to comprehend the truth, for he seized her by the arm, and, shaking her as he would a pet kitten, he exclaimed—

"By the Lord Harry! believe the minx has been shamming all the while! Tell me, Miss, what right had you to put me in a passion, and make me say things I never thought of?"

"What right had you to be so fond of unreasonable prejudices as to compel me to say things I am ashamed of?" was the reply. "I heard you commenting upon Aunt Huldah's creaking shoes one day, and I very naturally supposed you were ashamed of her."

"And I very naturally suppose that no one who was not closely related to a born idiot would ever have thought of such a thing."

I shall go home with Aunt Huldah, I said to myself, and, in the genial atmosphere of her house, I shall find rest; but an hour later came Mr. Allingham, with an invitation for me to go that evening and hear Mrs. Mowatt, at the Howard Athenæum; and I accepted, more because I would willingly escape from myself an hour or two, than from any thought of him or my guardian.

I was just going to dress that evening, when Mr. Summerfield came in, saying—

"Sue begs leaves before the Infante to-night, and we must go. You were wishing, not long since, to hear him, Miss Southmayd."

"I was; but must decline going to-night, as I have a previous engagement."

"Indeed, I am sorry, as it is the last lecture of the season," he said, kindly. "May I ask with whom?"

"I go with Mr. Allingham, to hear Mrs. Mowatt."

I was standing at one end of the large parlor, and he had gradually approached me; but at Allingham's name he paused, and, after a moment's silence, said—

"I had hoped, Eleanor, that your confidence in my judgment would have indeed you to avoid, if not wholly refuse, this person's attentions."

"Then you hoped altogether too much, sir," the thought of what he was himself rising up in my throat, and almost choking me with indignation.

He looked at me a second in sorrowful surprise; then said, very earnestly and gravely—

"Eleanor, when I tell you that, to my certain knowledge, this man is utterly unprincipled in all things, but especially in regard to your sex, and that among men he makes no scruple of avowing it, respect for yourself, if not for my wishes, should teach you to"——

"Scorn him," I said, indignantly, for the words would come, "but not so deeply as I do a hypocrite like yourself, who, by crying out against another's sins, thinks to hide his own."

Oh! how the red blood rushed to cheek and brow! how those high features trembled and quivered, and suddenly grew still—still as death—as, with one glance at the farther end of the room, where the family were sitting, he said, in low, distinct tones—

"Miss Southmayd, you *must* explain this."

It must be that my heart was hardened, like Pharaoh's—that some evil spirit had possession of me—I felt so hatoful, else I could never, in the presence of that face, have answered so scornfully—

"Willingly, sir; but perhaps my explanation would be more lucid, had I the testimony of the inmate of No. 56 B——street, near Fort Hill."

A sudden light flashed up in his face, and centered in his eyes.

"You shall have it," he said, looking at his watch. "You have still an hour to spare, and you will not refuse to trust yourself with me for that time. It is the first favor I have ever asked of you;" and, going to the door, he ordered the servant to call a carriage.

"You surely do not think we have grown suddenly helpless, brother Bob, to call a carriage to carry us a dozen rods," said Rebecca, who had heard the order.

"I am going out with Miss Southmayd," he answered. "You will have to postpone hearing Saxe, unless you can induce Mr. Bigelow to escort you, as I have business which imperatively demands Miss Southmayd's presence."

"Business!" echoed the merry girl. "What slaves these rich people are!" and she began coaxing Mr. Bigelow to go out with her, while I went for my cloak and hat.

"Mr. Summerfield was waiting in the hall when I came down, and he handed me into the carriage in silence, and in silence we drove through the busy streets.

I knew, from the moment he had uttered that calm imperative, "You shall have the testimony," that I had wronged him, and grievously wronged him, and I would have confessed it with tears, had my tongue seemed to be some spell upon me—the demon had not left me. Ah! Margaret, there are others beside Simon, whom Satan doth desire to have, that "he may sift them as wheat."

At last the carriage stopped. I knew we had reached our destination, and as my guardian silently handed me out, it seemed to my excited fancy as if the air was heavy with all the tears and groans, the suffering and sorrow, the cursing and blasphemy, of that region.

Bidding the carriage wait, my guardian, drawing my arm through his, we entered the dark entrance, and ascended two flights of stairs. Here he knocked at a door; a respectable-looking middle-aged woman opened it, and a gleam of pleasure lighted up her thin face, as she recognised him, and said—

"I am glad you are come, sir, for she's fast going, poor thing. Lucy is with her."

Bowing silently, he took a light from her hand, and we climbed another long ascent of stairs, and found ourselves on a landing, from which opened several doors. He knocked lightly upon one, and it was opened by a woman, who might have been the sister of the one below.

"How is your charge to-night, Miss Ames?" he asked.

I did not need to be told what of the poor woman; for on the bed in another corner of the room, lay a female figure, apparently in the unconscious sleep of death.

"Almost gone, sir. She has scarcely spoken since noon; and then, only to bless you, sir, for all your kindness, and not to forget Aunt Ann for her poor cam. She has a grateful heart, poor thing;" and the genuine humanity that lighted up the poor woman's wrinkled face was beautiful.

"Has the physician been here to-day?"

"Yes, sir; but he only ordered a spoonful or two of wine and water, just to keep her up. But it seems a pity almost to give it, for she so longs to be gone."

"This lady is a friend, Miss Ames, and we will relieve you an hour or so, while you get a breath of fresh air."

"I will give her the wine first, sir. I will arouse her a little, and mayhap she may know you."

Tenderly raising her head upon her arm, and displaying the beautiful outline of a face now wasted by disease, and touched by death, the woman administered the stimulant, and, waiting a moment, until a look of partial consciousness dawned upon the features, said—

"It is the kind gentleman, dear."

There was a tremor about the nerveless lips, a quivering of the blue-veined eyelids, then they were slowly raised, and an expression of intense pleasure flashed over the white face, like lightning over a beautiful ruin.

The woman left the room silently, and, turning to me, my guardian said, with a significant glance at the bed—

"I fear we are too late, Miss Southmayd, the"——

He paused—for, at the sound of my name, a quick change came over the sufferer's face. She strove feebly to raise herself, saying, eagerly—

"Eleanor—Eleanor Southmayd!"

I sprang to her side, and for one moment our eyes met; then, hers were covered by her thin hands, and the great tears stole silently down her face, while I strove in vain to recall those features.

"I do not remember," I said, stooping over her. "Will you tell me who you are?"

"How should you?" she whispered, still shrinking, as if hiding from my gaze. "but—but you cannot have forgotten your old schoolmate, Julia Westcott."

I sat down by her bedside, and, gently removing the unresisting hands from her face, gazed long and intently upon the sunken, quivering features, striving shortly after to them something of the rich beauty which I so well remembered, while my own tears fell thick and fast upon the hands still clasped within my own—and I felt them tremble with the emotion which shook her whole frame, as, raising her eyes with a look of mingled gratitude and wonder, she said—

"You do remember me then, Miss Southmayd, but now, when you know what I am—guilty, forsaken, dying—you come to me, you give me your tears. It is too much!"

I dared not take that "flattering unction to my soul;" I dared not let in that thought in the presence, though my tears did fall faster and faster—not so much for her as myself—for the mean wrong I had done another; and, with a glance toward the distant window, to which my guardian had withdrawn, I tried to tell her something of this.

EDUCATED WOMEN.

All women should be educated, and, what is more, educated for their profession, as conservators of the domestic state, the nurses of the sick, the guardians and developers of the human body in infancy, and the companions of the human mind. With this view of the matter, we are prepared to understand what are *the real wrongs of woman.* They may all be regarded as involved under these general heads: That her profession is dishonored; that she is not educated for her profession; that, in a vast majority of cases, she is cut off from all employ in her true vocation; and that where it is open to her, she is drawn to it by few of those motives of honor and advantage that stimulate the other sex.

The training of the human mind in the years of infancy and childhood—this, it is claimed, is the appropriate and highest vocation of woman. And in all those States and cities in our country where education prospers the most, it has flourished just exactly in proportion to the extent in which men have forsaken, and woman have resorted to this employ. There are now more than *two millions* of children in this country *without any schools!* There are probably as many more, in schools taught by men, who could be far more appropriately employed in shops, or mills, or other masculine pursuits. Were all these children placed in schools at the rate of apportionment of pupils to teachers, it would require two hundred thousand women to meet the demand. *Where are these women?* They are living in indolence, or they are toiling in shops or mills, or in some other employments, which yield a pittance scarcely sufficient to sustain life.

Catharine Beecher.

For the National Era.

BENEATH THE MASK.

BY MARY FRANCES TYLER.

Once there came to us an angel,
Bearing glory on its wings;
And within our ear it whispered
All the soothed, sweetest things.

Long we looked, and long we listened,
While the minstrel, glad and gay,
So enraptured, so entranced us,
That we could not turn away.

Deep those music-tones, and deeper
In our heart of hearts they went,
And within its quiet chambers
Kindled doubt and discontent.

All the perfect peace of childhood,
All the simple trust of years,
Fled away before its presence,
Leaving shadows—leaving tears.

Then, like angry waves uprising
In continual unrest,
Dashed the doubt and angry surges
Of a tempest in our breast.

Yet, for all the grief it brought us,
Still we loved the angel so,
That, for fear of painful parting,
We were loth to let it go.

Oh, the wildness of that worship!
Oh, the blindness dim and dark!
Fearful, quenchless flames enkindled
By a single passing spark.

Viewed we still the face of glory
Which the angel always wore;
And, each time we gazed upon it,
Loved and worshipped more and more.

Till, as bending fondly o'er us,
Full of tenderness it leaned,
Lo! the mask fell off—betraying
Not an angel, but a fiend!

Shrank we then away in terror,
Full of sorrow and surprise,
With the misty veil upplied
From our folly-blinded eyes.

Forced into the dread conviction,
That however it appear
Gentle spirits are among us,
Fallen angels too are here.

And though face and form possesses
All the beauty one could ask,
We have learned to look still deeper,
To the heart beneath the mask.

For the National Era.

SHADOWS FROM AN OLD CHURCH.

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL.

O dear, old tender times! To-day, more precious, more tender, more dear, than ever before!

This morning, when I first opened my eyes upon this once familiar spot, (not seen till now for so many years,) when I saw the old church standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a star-like, radiant point, in the sunrise of this sweet June morning—when I felt about me the deep calm, the sense of rest and repose and silence, which its own sanctity has gathered about it; the long quiet, which, for so many years, has lingered amid its shadows—its shadows as deep and serious as when, years ago, a child, I worshipped among them—and yet more, when between the trees I caught a glean of white marble shafts and the slow sway of rose trees, waving with their sweet perfume and fragrance—when I saw all these things, I thought that it would be pleasant to make the bed of one's death here, in this most quiet place, amid this holy gloom, soothed by these sacred shadows, and surrounded by the continual Sabbath which reigns here. Amid these prayers, whom no disquiet ever disturbs or comes near, I think one might rest long and well.

Come with me in hither, and rest amid these solemn aisles, until you feel how holy is the light which, descending from this radiant June heaven, falls upon these dark pews, like the last hymn or benediction. Then, speaking low and in a tender key, I will tell you of those who meet no more with earthly congregations.

In the gallery, near where now stands the organ, stood Lucy B——, the sweetest voiced of the fair girls who sang in the choir. I remember how, from beneath my child's gipsey bonnet, I stole looks at her beautiful eyes, and how the pastor's voice was lost, (forgive me, oh! meek shades of unremembered sermons!) while my falsely prophetic brain wove her future life romance. Scores of years passed by, lo! from a far-off country, should come hither and wonder at her eyes as I wondered, until—oh! sweet Lucy B——! one came, but it was death; and then wentest with him, not to a marriage pillow, but to a bed from which no tender dearest, human love can ever win thee to rise up, or re-open those glorious eyes.

I saw her beauty pale, until, looking in her white face, I seemed to see only the orbed darkness of death, and then I thought her wan smile, like the last light of a setting star, flickering about it. Her life was like one of the beautiful psalms she used to sing, which would have been too solemn, but for the tenderness in her voice.

In one of the central pews below, the one which, standing here, you can just see, sat the mother of Lucy B——, from whom the daughter inherited her beautiful voice. A young wife she came to this church, and I remember how a cold thing to be an old man's young wife, else why is she pale, while children with innocent lips name her mother? and why does the palsy of the old man, their father, so increase, when he bends to the grave of his dead child? and why is the path to that grave dug deep by constant feet, which journey thither, impatient for the earth beside that dearer clay to open once again? Oh, old man, sighing for death! and, oh, young wife, in thy cold and lonely existence, sighing for life! I know not for which of you there is most pity in my heart.

Nearer the pulpit was the pew of an aged deacon, a venerable and holy man, who, in my childish visions of heaven, always stood highest among the saints.

To the left of him sat Charles L——. I remember how dark the church was when he died.

But, look again to the right. Near that pillar sat Dr. M—— and his wife, the tender matron and mother—how well I remember her. What a noble presence was that of Dr. M——; among these people, generous, rough-handed, and coarse-garbed people. There was a stern music in his voice when he spoke, but his eyes were always kind. "Beside them, a little in the shadow, (oh, my heart, be still!) sat their daughter, Mary M——, first and dearest of my girlish love. But, how can I tell thy story, Mary? — the bitter, bitter story of thy brief, unhappy wedded life—how

"Thou worest no less a smiling face,
Because so broken-hearted"—

how, when two years had past, he who had vowed to love thee looked coldly on to see thee die, whilst thou, amid the dark and empty space, cried out vainly for a brother or a sister's watching, for the old faces and the old love—how now thine is a lonely grave far away, with no kindred dust beside it!

Deeper, oh shadows! withdraw a little light of this sweet June day, and let the remembrance of all that has ever been holy or lovely withdraw yet a little farther, that I may be alone with the pure memory which rises up through all the cruel years that lie between me and his living love.

Children's attachments are *not* transient. Nay, to-day I know of no one most precious hope, stored in the wealthy future, with which I would not sooner part, than with the mere memory of his name and of our childish love. I know of no tenderest caress which my cheek now knows, that is so dear as would be a single restored pressure of his lips. It was years ago that we parted, children, and there has been but one brief meeting since; but to-day his memory is the fairest picture in the haunted chambers of my heart. Time has only retouched it with diviner tints, and added to it a more immortal grace. And yet that picture is not of a child. As she has lived in my memory year by year, her beauty has ripened to the maiden's and the woman's. Remembering how dear and lovely she was when a child, my heart gradually and unawares invested her with all that is tenderest and most graceful in form and face, and that is purest in heart and soul; so that the day I knew that she was dead, I thought she could not be more fair in heaven than was that glorified memory which I have ever in my heart. Oh, Mary! Mary!

Grow yet deeper, oh shadows! Withdraw yet farther with the receding sun, sweet, pure light! Strange shapes walk among these aisles to-day; presences, for which aching human hearts have cried out in vain, sit even here among them. Death has to-day restored his elected ones. There sit here shapes bowed and reverend, with heads white for the great harvest, skins pale and wrinkled, like loosely folded winding-sheets about their bodies, and limbs that tremble as if they walked among half-dug graves—others young, and with all the light of life and prime about them. But there is no voice heard! Are these shapes forever silent? Nay, perchance, in the choirs of the upper sanctuary their voices warble to-day, the wave of their joyful sing echoes hither.

Oh, beautiful, immortal hope! fair morning of the Resurrection! hasten thy divine dawning!

LETTER FROM SARATOGA.

Washington Hall, *July* 28, 1855.

Dear Transcript: It has been my good fortune to meet at this Congress half two ladies of literary eminence, and of whose works—recent works—I will venture to speak, if perhaps I may aid the public to a knowledge of what it will be well for them to know. Miss Johnson, whose *new de plume* I could know as "Minnie Myrtle," has recently brought out a book entitled "The Iroquois," among whom she has of late resided. This book had been placed in the hands of a few friends, when the edition was consumed in a second fire at a book-bindery in New York. A new edition has just been got out. The venerable Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, who has himself taken deep interest in this interesting tribe of Indians, spoke to me of this work in terms of high commendation. Now, nothing I may say can add to such testimony in its favor. As I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting with this work, I do not speak "by the book," but of it.

Not so, however, of Miss Catharine Beecher's last work, just published by Harper & Brothers, in one small volume of 200 pages, entitled "*Letters to the People on Health and Happiness.*" This book is divided into five parts, viz: 1st, Organic Laws, illustrated in a series of letters on Physiology, remarkable for their simplicity and ability. This is not a new topic; *Combe's* book is the text book of many schools, but those to whom this science is most familiar will best appreciate the skill, perspicuity, and learning, showed in the composition of this section of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence resulting. In this section, Miss Beecher has given the results of her personal observation and keen observation. It is a wonderful chapter, and will open the eyes of fathers and mothers, and their daughters especially; nor can these letters be read over so cursorily without startling the reader with the 5th, The remedies for the evils of a false education and physical development.

The topics treated of in this book are vital and important to the well-being of society. Every parent should read, study, and inwardly digest, the pages of this book. We are confident this book will have a world-wide fame, and Miss Beecher will be ranked among the benefactors of the age. Her venerable father, proud as he well may be of his boys, has said, with all truth, "*Catharine* is his boy, as well as my boys." Her sphere of influence has ever been connected with education. She has written several works of great ability and eminent popularity. These have been as it were crushed out, under a conviction of the want of such works; and, as other pens were occupied on other subjects, she has sat down to the labor. To this sense of need we owe this book. Miss Beecher has devoted the share of her profits of this book to aid in the formation of an "*Association of American Women,*" the leading measure of which is the establishment of permanent endowed institutions for women, to furnish superior teachers in training the human mind, the care of the children of the indigent and sickness, and the conservation of the family state. In the same Association, Miss Beecher devotes her share of another work, now in the press, entitled "*Physiology and Calisthenics.*" This is for schools, and proposes to introduce into schools *and families* a system of instruction, for childhood and youth, that shall train their bodies to strength, beauty, gracefulness, and perfect health. Methods of curing deformities will also be taught. These are to be done scientifically, and, in order to this, the children are to be taught the construction of their own bodies and the philosophy of all the methods pursued, so that they will understand the importance and benefits of all the exercises ordered. The work will be illustrated by over hundred engravings. Yours, truly,

"Peter Schlemihl' in America."

Cheap Shirt-Making in New York.—A recent complaint of a shirt-maker in New York to Mayor Wood, that she has been employed out of two dollars by her employer, has brought out some interesting facts touching the wages paid to shirt-makers in that city. A contemporary says:

"The standard price is twelve and a half cents per piece, and the garment must be well made, as it has to undergo a thorongh inspection, with bosom and collars—bringing from one dollar twelve and a half cents to one dollar twenty-five cents per dozen. Fine bosom shirts costs probably about thirty-seven and a half cents; so that the total cost is fifty cents, which leaves a clear profit to the employer of one-half at least, for the purchase of the material, the cutting, and the sale. Two of these garments are, no doubt, a full day's work, making the extent of the weekly earnings one dollar and a half. With this miserable pittance, many of them have to feed small families, pay house rent, and clothe themselves and children. It is needless to say that it cannot be done, and the consequence is, a large amount of misery and destitution."

When the case referred to was before Mayor Wood, the attorney of the defendant promised that the money which had been withheld should be refunded. The Mayor took occasion to denounce the system as a swindle upon those who were unable to protect themselves. He added, that he was determined to break the entire system up, if it took the entire time and salary to do so.

The destruction by fires in the United States, during the month of July, amounts to $1,050,000.

For the National Era.

AURORA BOREALIS.

BY ANNA M. LANGELAND.

'Neath the eyrie star, in my own Norway home,
I gathered the shells, and I gathered the foam;
My young spirit worshipped each beautiful thing,
From the spray on the beach to the bird on the wing.
I wandered one eve on the shore of the deep,
When the eyelids of day were close folded in sleep,
To listen to ocean's deep musical swell,
Where the foam danced in glee with each murmuring shell.

The wing of the night floated out o'er the scene,
And scattered star-plumes on the ocean's dark green;
While each star from below sang a song full of love
To its twin-star now beaming far, far above,
And the smile of the pearl that was sleeping below
Was mingling its smile with the starlets' soft glow;
And each star-ridden "ripple, that danced to the shore,"
Some new gem of beauty and brightness still bore.

My heart was entranced with the beautiful scene,
When there flashed o'er the sky Borealis' bright sheen;
Then the smile of the Deity, shining through night,
Unveiled with His pinions of self-giving light.
He had smiled through the gloom, the Omnipotent One,
And the soul of each star-world to worship was won;
While a hymn of the bright infinite, in worshipping glee,
Floated out o'er humanity's measureless sea.

It spread down the sea, and it gleamed up above,
Enfolding the earth in a concave of love;
It sprang from the bosom of night-curtained gloom,
And gleamed in the world like day o'er the tomb;
Its radiance far down toward the valley it flung,
Where a field of dark pine on the mountain side hung,
Which seemed in its glow like that dark azure deep,
O'er whose bosom the high-plumed angels are sweep.

The crests of the mountains, enshrouded in snow,
Grew brilliant as day in its light-giving glow,
And gleamed in its presence, all sinless and white,
Like tents of the angels, of its-dwelling light,
That shine on the plains of the paradise land,
Upreared by a wave of Omnipotent hand;
Such a concave of glory encircles alone
The Fountain of Light—the infinite's throne.

I half deemed that the world had ascended to Heaven,
As Heaven floating downwards to mortals was given;
'Twas a vision for earth too exceedingly fair,
As it stood on the sea, the shore, and the air,
Then parting in twain, as 'twere body and soul,
A part sank to rest where the bright billows roll;
The rest mingled in with the morning's soft ray,
Like a soul lost to us, in Eternity's day.

For the National Era.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe,

FROM

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER XIII.

The language employed in the treaty of the 14th of July, 1840, and the insolent conditions it imposed upon Mehemet Ali, were more consonant with the principles of the Holy Alliance than with the interest of Great Britain. The invitation which the French Cabinet received to accede to this treaty, and thus not only to violate the promise that had been given to Mehemet Ali, but also to sanction the insult offered to him, was nothing less than an insult to France itself, and such as it was looked upon by Thiers.

Consequently, that able and patriotic Minister rejected it with evident disdain; but, well aware of the hostile intentions of the three despotic Cabinets, he was not slow in taking the most vigorous measures for putting the military force of France in such a condition as would enable the French Government not only to assist Mehemet Ali in keeping possession of Syria, but also in resisting any attempt at invading the territory of France itself.

The extraordinary vigor Thiers displayed in his preparations for war, and which, on account of the popular favor with which they were looked upon in France, the succeeding Ministry was obliged to continue, awakened great apprehensions in the minds of the ruling members of the Holy Alliance. They became terrified at seeing France unfold yet once more her immense resources, and rise to that high pitch of enthusiastic love of glory which, during the times of the Republic and the Empire, had animated her, and inspired in her soldiers that irresistible impetuosity which had subverted so many thrones, and humbled so many crowned heads. Hence, their intentions of punishing her for having driven into exile her *legitimate* ruler were forgotten, and some means were sought for, by the aid of which a war with her might be avoided. Thus the thought arose, that, by getting Thiers removed from power, peace might be preserved with France.

Applications were consequently made to Louis Philippe for the removal of the Minister, whom many of the Continental as well as English journals were daily representing as about to involve, on account of personal ambition, all Europe in war. Louis Philippe, yielding to the English Cabinet, and especially with Lord Palmerston, and well aware of the hostile intentions of the despotic Powers, had with evident pleasure seen Thiers running the martial spirit of Germany, England, and Ireland, having formidable preparations for resisting those who should have the hardihood of attempting to subvert the existing order of things in France. But, nevertheless, he was not desirous of trying the chances of war, but caught at the bait that was extended to him, as the means of preserving peace.

Consequently, he resolved to rid himself of Thiers, and to disregard the promises given to Mehemet Ali, though that able man, by relying on it, had been induced to commit the imprudence of not submitting to the dictates of the treaty of July 14th, and was therefore threatened with total destruction.

Thiers, finding himself opposed by his royal master, soon resigned, and Louis Philippe hastened to appoint a peace Ministry, under the leadership of Soult, Guizot entering into it as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The best justification of the policy pursued by Thiers is found in the admirable speeches which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, shortly after his resignation, and in which he almost foreshadowed the misfortune which in 1840 befell Louis Philippe. Indeed, the Irish people never forgave that prince for having sullied the honor of France by violating his pledge to the Pasha of Egypt.

It was nothing but what was to be expected, that the minions of the despotic Princes from the admirers of the principles of the Holy Alliance should rejoice at the resignation of Thiers, but it was astonishing to hear many Liberals re-echoing the same shouts of exultation. The policy pursued by Thiers was found from their belief that Thiers had only in view the aggrandizement of France; and hence their national jealousies—because the Liberals in question were chiefly Englishmen or Germans—blinded them to the wisdom of the resignation of Thiers as the removal from power of an able and dangerous enemy of their own countries. But they were much mistaken; as Thiers was entirely actuated by the desire of limiting the influence of the Holy Alliance, and delivering the smaller European States and Nations from the self-assumed guardianship of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, while at the same time he was anxious to preserve faith toward the Pasha of Egypt, whom he considered as the natural ally of France.

In appointing Marshal Soult Minister of War, in executing the plan of Thiers to fortify Paris, and in nominating M. Guizot Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King of France proved that he had no entire confidence in the friendly assurances of the despotic Cabinets, but that he was, nevertheless, willing to maintain peace. It was resolved, between him and his new Ministers, to act the Holy Alliance, and, delivering the smaller European States and Nations from the self-assumed guardianship of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, while at the same time he was anxious to preserve faith toward the Pasha of Egypt, whom he considered as the natural ally of France.

In appointing Marshal Soult Minister of War, in executing the plan of Thiers to fortify Paris, and in nominating M. Guizot Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King of France proved that he had no entire confidence in the friendly assurances of the despotic Cabinets, but that he was, nevertheless, willing to maintain peace. It was resolved, between him and his new Ministers, to act the Holy Alliance, and, delivering the smaller European States and Nations from the self-assumed guardianship of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, while at the same time he was anxious to preserve faith toward the Pasha of Egypt, whom he considered as the natural ally of France.

Any one who will take the trouble of perusing the speeches which Sir Robert Peel made in the House of Commons, during the precious months of Parliament, will see that the ruling position that he had contrived to discover some secret means of introducing general prosperity among the British people. Still, after having risen also lost, in France, the greatest share of the popularity which he had previously enjoyed. From that moment he began, unfortunately for himself, to strive more to acquire the friendship of the legitimate princes, than the love of the chivalrous nation that had tolerated his assumption of the royal power.

Guizot, one of the greatest men of the age, either from love of power or from mistaken views, condescended to become the instrument of Louis Philippe, in realizing his plan of acting in harmony with the principles cherished by the originators and chief members of the Holy Alliance. None who know Guizot can fail to feel admiration for his talents and genius, or be inclined to deny that he was well qualified for being pitted against so formidable a parliamentary gladiator as Thiers, who, except Berryer, is the most accomplished orator of France. But Guizot has never sympathized with the popular cause, and, though he has been generally much esteemed, he has never been a favorite of the French people. Thiers is more a man of the multitude, and has frequently been very popular. He carried with him from office the reputation of having been sacrificed for preferring sustaining the honor of France to courting the friendship of foreign princes. Hence, M. Guizot was less fortunate, in his attempt at increasing the stability of the throne of Louis Philippe, than Thiers in undermining the royal authorities. This may be safely put down as one of the chief causes of the revolution that so suddenly, in 1848, drove the family of Orleans from France.

But it lasted not long after the formation of the Soult Ministry, in which Guizot was the leading man, ere measures were taken indicating more cordiality between the French Cabinet and the great despotic Powers; and, in the course of a few years, M. Guizot enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the most proper man for suppressing Democratic ideas in France, and sustaining the cause of the European princes. He was generally termed the "great Minister of Peace;" and this title he well deserved, on account of his eminent abilities, but, certainly, not on account of the use he made of nature's rich gifts.

Blamable as the Melbourne Ministry, and especially Lord Palmerston, were, for having concluded the treaty of the 15th July, and for the unnecessary bloodshed which had accompanied it, still they deserved praise for the prompt and vigorous measures which they had taken, in order to force its adjustment. In this cause, even when statesmen are mistaken in their views, they deserve, nevertheless, applause, when displaying abilities in their actions. No statesman is more contemptible than one who shows himself as feeble in deeds as wrong in principles.

But the Melbourne Ministry, having, on account of the treaty in question, justly lost the confidence of many Liberals, could not long exist the enforcement of the laws to regain the power of which they had, during the last ten years, but a very little share. By the means of the unpopularity of the Whigs, and considerable bribes, the Tory party succeeded, at the general election for members of Parliament, which took place in 1841, in acquiring a complete victory, by electing a great majority of members. The consequence of this issue of the elections struggle was the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, and the formation of a Tory Cabinet, headed by Sir Robert Peel.

Any one who will take the trouble of perusing the speeches which Sir Robert Peel made in the House of Commons, during the precious months of Parliament, will see that the ruling position that he had contrived to discover some secret means of introducing general prosperity among the British people. Still, after having risen also lost, in France, the greatest share of the popularity which he had previously enjoyed. From that moment he began, unfortunately for himself, to strive more to acquire the friendship of the legitimate princes, than the love of the chivalrous nation that had tolerated his assumption of the royal power.

Guizot, one of the greatest men of the age, either from love of power or from mistaken views, condescended to become the instrument of Louis Philippe, in realizing his plan of acting in harmony with the principles cherished by the originators and chief members of the Holy Alliance. None who know Guizot can fail to feel admiration for his talents and genius, or be inclined to deny that he was well qualified for being pitted against so formidable a parliamentary gladiator as Thiers, who, except Berryer, is the most accomplished orator of France. But Guizot has never sympathized with the popular cause, and, though he has been generally much esteemed, he has never been a favorite of the French people. Thiers is more a man of the multitude, and has frequently been very popular. He carried with him from office the reputation of having been sacrificed for preferring sustaining the honor of France to courting the friendship of foreign princes. Hence, M. Guizot was less fortunate, in his attempt at increasing the stability of the throne of Louis Philippe, than Thiers in undermining the royal authorities. This may be safely put down as one of the chief causes of the revolution that so suddenly, in 1848, drove the family of Orleans from France.

But it lasted not long after the formation of the Soult Ministry, in which Guizot was the leading man, ere measures were taken indicating more cordiality between the French Cabinet and the great despotic Powers; and, in the course of a few years, M. Guizot enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the most proper man for suppressing Democratic ideas in France, and sustaining the cause of the European princes. He was generally termed the "great Minister of Peace;" and this title he well deserved, on account of his eminent abilities, but, certainly, not on account of the use he made of nature's rich gifts.

Blamable as the Melbourne Ministry, and especially Lord Palmerston, were, for having concluded the treaty of the 15th July, and for the unnecessary bloodshed which had accompanied it, still they deserved praise for the prompt and vigorous measures which they had taken, in order to force its adjustment. In this cause, even when statesmen are mistaken in their views, they deserve, nevertheless, applause, when displaying abilities in their actions. No statesman is more contemptible than one who shows himself as feeble in deeds as wrong in principles.

But the Melbourne Ministry, having, on account of the treaty in question, justly lost the confidence of many Liberals, could not long exist the enforcement of the laws to regain the power of which they had, during the last ten years, but a very little share. By the means of the unpopularity of the Whigs, and considerable bribes, the Tory party succeeded, at the general election for members of Parliament, which took place in 1841, in acquiring a complete victory, by electing a great majority of members. The consequence of this issue of the elections struggle was the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, and the formation of a Tory Cabinet, headed by Sir Robert Peel.

Any one who will take the trouble of perusing the speeches which Sir Robert Peel made in the House of Commons, during the precious months of Parliament, will see that the ruling position that he had contrived to discover some secret means of introducing general prosperity among the British people. Still, after having risen also lost, in France, the greatest share of the popularity

NEW PROPOSITION.

As the first six months of this year have just closed, new subscribers may be inclined to commence with the first number of the second half of the volume, namely, the first of July. Any person forwarding us *five dollars, may order six copies of the Era for six months, and six copies of Facts for the People for a year.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

☞ Our edition of "*Facts for the People*" published two years ago is entirely exhausted.

☞ In our next issue we shall begin the publication of a new story, entitled ROSA AND HER SUITORS; *a Tale of Swedish Domestic Life.* By EMILIE F. CARLEN, author of "One Year of Wedlock," "The Bride of Omburg," &c. Translated by ELBERT PERCE, expressly for the *Era.*

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—A friend writing us from Dayton, Ohio, and enclosing pay for ten new subscribers, says: "Since Chase's nomination for Governor, I have felt my spirit so much stirred within me by the violent opposition of a few papers, that I have taken time by the forelock, and secured ten subscribers, as the readiest means in my power to promote his election." Cannot many of our numerous friends follow his example?

THE CASE STATED.

The *Independent* (N. H.) *Democrat*, publishing the Anti-Slavery resolves of the State Know Nothing Council lately held at Springfield, Massachusetts, remarks that this is an important step towards fusion, and hopes that it may be imitated in other States. It is no step at all towards fusion, and if imitated in other States, upon the Know Nothing party will rest the guilt of dividing the People of the North and West, and of delivering them over, bound hand and foot, to the Slave Power. The resolves printed by the *Democrat* are only a part of the proceedings of the Council. There are seven resolutions besides, affirming the peculiar Nativistic principles of the Order, and one of them distinctly declares against the admission of foreign immigrants to the elective franchise, until after a period of twenty-one years' naturalization. In support of *all* their principles, the Council then invites a union of the People—and it invites only those who believe in *all* their principles. Here is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the position of the present National Administration is one of open, undisguised hostility to ALL the principles we profess, and therefore we believe that the exigencies of the times demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action, and we will cheerfully co-operate with all the opponents of our common enemy."

There is just as much of the spirit of a man in this, as if the remnants of the Whig Party in Massachusetts should come together again, pass resolves, stiffly Whig and tolerably Anti-Slavery, and then invite all agreeing with them in all their principles to co-operate! The case is easily stated.

The slaveholders control the Federal Government, and they are determined to continue their rule. They have set on foot a system of aggressive measures, all tending to accumulate power in their hands, to extend and perpetuate their supremacy. They stop at no usurpation deemed necessary to advance their designs. Their latest outrages—the violent seizure of Kansas, and the audacious effort to break down the laws of the free States against Slavery within their limits—are only parts of their general scheme of policy.

It is not too late to resist and baffle them—but no time is to be lost. The resistance must be matured and organized within the next eight months. To make it effectual, there must be a union of the masses of the People of the free States. That they could be overthrown by a combination of all the elements of opposition to them in those States, nobody doubts. Unless such a combination be effected, the country is doomed, and the Slave Power triumphant another four years.

In Ohio, Vermont, and Maine, the question has been put distinctly to the People opposed to this Despotism—"will you forego all party associations, all issues on other subjects, and unite solely on the issues forced upon you by the Slaveholders—unite in a Party of Freedom?" WE WILL, has been the prompt, energetic reply; and the result in those States is, the combination of all the elements of opposition to the Slave Power.

The same question has been put just as distinctly to the people of Massachusetts, and what is the answer? We will *not* forego *our* organization, say the Know Nothings, the ruling party—we will not waive or postpone all other issues—we will adhere to our Nativistic principles, and unite with those who agree with us in *all* our principles. By this party bigotry is Massachusetts likely to be isolated and paralyzed in the coming contest—for the opponents of Slavery, who are not Know Nothings, cannot sanction, and ought not to sanction, such bigotry. If there cannot be an honest union, upon honest issues—the only issues really practical and vital—let there be no union at all, and the guilt of schism will rest upon the traitors to Freedom, who are attempting to embarrass its claims with insignificant or contemptible extraneous issues.

We cannot believe that the real Anti-Slavery men, nominally Know Nothing, will sanction or suffer this wicked policy. Beyond all doubt, they will respond generously, enthusiastically, to a timely and an honest appeal for union in behalf of Liberty, in disregard of all existing organizations.

Flume House, White Mountains.

THE EVENING STAR of this city discourses as follows, in reference to the newly formed Republican Association:

"In the same number of the *Tribune* we find a Constitution and by-laws purporting to be those of the association of the Republican party in Washington city, which, as a matter of course, can all be comfortably seated in the sanctum of our neighbor of the *National Era*, if that apartment is twelve feet square. 'The Republican party in Washington city' is nothing more nor less that the never-to-be-forgotten Van-Buren-Buffalo-Platform party of the Federal Metropolis, weakened by the loss of at least one-tenth of its members, in the withdrawal of the two individuals who, having been conspicuous Free-Soilers in 1848, are now proprietors of the *Organ* newspaper, which, to its credit be it written, has, as at present edited, no affinity whatever with Abolitionism, direct or indirect."

The editor of the *Star* has no occasion to speak hypothetically about the size of the *Era's* sanctum, as we can assure him that the office has not been removed since he was a regular contributor to the columns of the paper. His connection with the *Era* perhaps afforded him the opportunity of acquiring that intimate knowledge of the Free Soil Association of 1848, which he displays in the above paragraph; but he should remember that good schoolfellows "never tell tales out of school." G.

The *Newark Mercury* says, that although New Jersey may hold on to the old party organizations, in the local elections, she will infallibly fall into the Republican line when the Presidential election comes on. The Whig press in all parts of the State, says the *Albany Journal*, hold the same language.

PARTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Last year, the Whig Party of Massachusetts placed itself on clear, unmistakable, Anti-Slavery ground; and its Representatives in Congress spoke, acted, and voted, as a unit, in behalf of Freedom. The resolutions of their State Convention approved every doctrine in relation to Slavery that Free-Soilers could demand, and, if we mistake not, set forth no principle distinctively Whig. Having come up to the demands of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State, and recognised the Slavery Question as the paramount, if not sole issue, the leaders of the party invited the co-operation of the Anti-Slavery voters of all parties. The invitation was scornfully rejected. "You choose to maintain your Whig organization—you intend to make this question minister to your power—you coolly ask us to enroll ourselves under your lead, to become members of your party. This we will not do. We will unite with you, as fellow-citizens, as equals, on a common platform, in a common organization, but will not aid you in keeping up the Whig party." This was the answer returned by "the Anti-Slavery voters of all parties," and to punish Whig bigotry and assumption, they said, to break up the exclusive, domineering Whig Party, they rushed head over heels into Know Nothingism, prostrated Whigery, and gave to the Know Nothing Party a sweeping triumph.

Scarcely a year has gone by, and the demand for a common, equal union, on the single issue of Slavery, is again pressed, and with more reason than ever. This time it is made, not upon the Whig, but the Know Nothing Party. Surely it has learned a lesson from the ruin of its stubborn predecessor. Surely the Anti-Slavery members of the new Party will not attempt the same policy which they resented so fiercely, punished so unrelentingly, in the old Party. Let us see. We copy from the *Tribune's* correspondence:

"MASSACHUSETTS KNOW NOTHINGS.

"SPRINGFIELD, *August* 8, 1855.

"The State Council of Know Nothings assembled here to-day. The Hon. J. W. Foster, the President, in the chair. A new Constitution and Platform of Principles was reported by Lieutenant Governor Brown, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting. The Platform is the same as that adopted by the Know Somethings at Cleveland and Worcester, with the exception of the clause against foreigners holding office until they have been in the country twenty-one years. The proscriptive clause was stricken out by Henry Wilson, and Francis Brinley of Boston, and others, but the Native feeling prevailed. After an exciting debate, the following resolutions in favor of a fusion were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the position of the present National Administration is one of open, undisguised hostility to ALL the principles we profess, and therefore we believe that the exigencies of the times demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action, and we will cheerfully co-operate with all the opponents of our common enemy.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of two members from each county be appointed, who, in connection with any similar Committees, already appointed or to be appointed, who may agree in their principles, shall at some suitable time call a Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the people of Massachusetts, in primary meetings assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by this party in the coming election.

"The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee, agreeably to the last resolution:

"Suffolk—J. E. Farewell, S. G. Nash; Middlesex—A. H. Nelson, A. B. Ely; Essex—Timothy Davis, John Batchelder; Worcester—Alexander De Witt, W. S. Thurston; Franklin—A. L. Tyler, W. W. Russell; Hampshire—W. B. Dickinson, H. G. Knight; Hampden—T. L. Chapman, J. W. Foster; Berkshire—Daniel Upton, Thomas Colt; Bristol—H. B. Wheelright, J. E. Merrill; Norfolk—J. E. Carpenter, C. R. Ransom; Plymouth—R. B. Hall, F. P. Howland; Barnstable—J. P. Johnson, F. G. Kelley; Duke's and Nantucket—Charles J. Barnes, J. Barney, Justin Lawrence.

"All secrecy was abolished, and every legal voter by signing the Constitution becomes a member of the party without further ceremony. Hon J. W. Foster has been elected Chairman of the above-named Committee. It is said that a majority of the Committee is opposed to a fusion."

The Whig Convention, if we remember aright, made the question of Slavery the sole issue, and invited co-operation on that. This Know Nothing Convention, the Anti-Slavery members of which were disgusted with this Whig assumption of precedence, makes Nativism, as well as Slavery, an issue, and then coolly invites the People of the Commonwealth to unite with the Know Nothings in support of *their* principles! Whig presumption and intolerance never went so far as this.

The plain meaning of the Know Nothing organisation is, "We will keep up our machinery; we will *not* disband; we are in power, and will remain so; public sentiment demands the abrogation of the rule of secrecy, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and so much we will concede; but our principles in relation to foreigners and Catholics, we will not surrender, or even waive. Fusion or union we are in favor of, but it must be on our platform, in support of our principles." Such bigotry is worse than all the Whig and Democratic bigotry the Anti-Slavery Party has had to contend with. It is said that General Wilson resisted this exclusive policy, and urged an honest, equal fusion. *He* recognises the Slavery Question as paramount, and knows that, *if other issues be mixed with it, there can be no union of the masses of the free States.* He is in the minority, but will probably continue in the Order, in the hope that he, and those who agree with him, may yet bring it to adopt a more liberal policy. But ought the real Anti-Slavery voters of Massachusetts to wait the result of a doubtful experiment? Is there not the same spirit abroad now, that broke in pieces the Whig Party last fall? Having got rid of one tyrant, do the People intend to submit to a more oppressive and unscrupulous one? Are there not enough men of character and common sense in the State, to make an appeal to the People, for an honest, open union, in utter disregard of all existing parties, on the issues involved in the Slavery Question alone, ignoring Nativism, Sectarianism, and all other *isms* that dare to thrust themselves between Freedom and Slavery?

Oh, for a clear eye, honest heart, faith in Truth, and a resolute purpose!

Flume House, White Mountains.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"The appointment of Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, as Governor of Kansas, is understood here to have been the work of Judge Douglas. The object was a little blast of wind into the sails of the Ohio Spoils Democracy, against the Free Soil Abolition *omnium gatherum* Republican party; but the *omnium gatherum* will carry the State. Shannon gives it up; but accepts Kansas as a forlorn hope. His time is out in Ohio, and his only chance is a new start in some new country. His instructions are said to be, keep with Atchison, but don't make too much noise about it. Reeder, you know, went out upon the other tack."

KANSAS TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that the Supreme Court of the Territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst., fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature. Three judges compose the court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Lecompte, and one a Northerner, Johnson. The decision was given by the two Southern judges, Johnson dissenting, on the ground that it was improper for the court to give any opinion on the subject.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN WASHINGTON.

The Northern newspapers have already noticed the formation of a Republican Association in Washington. We give below their Platform and Constitution, which we feel assured will meet with general approbation among the majority of the American People. Our numbers in this locality are small at present, but we have no fears of becoming "smaller by degrees, and beautifully less," now that the Republican party have a majority in the House of Representatives, with a fair prospect of the Presidency and the control of the Federal Government after the 4th of March, 1857. We predict a vigorous growth of Republicanism on the soil of the District of Columbia.

The objects of the Association are explained in the Platform and Constitution, viz: the distribution of speeches and documents from this central point, over the various parts of the country, which may be calculated to awaken interest in the cause of Freedom, and disseminate right views of political action among the People. We may add, that the Association aim to draw the attention of the people of the metropolis to the duty and propriety of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. The following resolutions on this subject were offered at the last meeting of the Association, but were laid on the table for the present, though they met with general approbation.

Resolved, That the abolition of Slavery in this District, by the corporate authorities, or at their instance, and that of the citizens, would remove one great obstacle to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the Republican party of the District of Columbia feel constrained by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to press this subject upon the attention of the citizens, as well as upon that of Congress, and to memorialize that body for the pecuniary aid necessary to its accomplishment, by the payment of the fair value of the slaves.

Declaration, Platform, and Constitution,

OF THE

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

OF

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live:

Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures, which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of

The Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

And we adopt the following as our political Platform, to wit:

FIRST. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure LIFE, LIBERTY, and HAPPINESS, to all men: and therefore,

SECOND. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

THIRD. The People are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the People.

FOURTH. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Any person may become a member of this Association, on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such day as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter, the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three Directors, with the President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall constitute a Committee to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our Platform.

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general co-operation throughout the country, we invite the formation of similar Associations in every State, county, city, or village, in the Union, whose officers shall be *ex officio* members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of honorary Vice President or to honorary membership any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to favor our Platform and Constitution.

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any of its regular meetings.

At a meeting of this Association, held on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the election of permanent officers be for the present postponed, and that Daniel R. Goodloe and Lewis Clephane be appointed a committee to attend to all correspondence, and to carry out the general objects of the Association, until such time as the permanent officers shall be elected.

In accordance with the above resolution, the undersigned respectfully call the attention of our friends throughout the States to Article 5th of our Constitution, and will take pleasure in receiving and answering all communications addressed to either of them at this office.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE } *Committee.*
LEWIS CLEPHANE }

THE INKSTAND DISPENSED WITH.—We have been shown a pen, lately introduced into some of the Government offices, called *Prince's Protean Fountain Pen*, which we consider one of the greatest improvements, in the pen line, that we have ever noticed. The pen is a gold one, of the very best quality, with a holder of a beautiful, light, and elastic material, made of Protean, under Goodyear's patent, and in which ink is deposited by suction. It contains sufficient to supply the pen, with constant writing, for six or eight hours. By this improvement much time is saved, by avoiding the process of dipping constantly into the inkstand, beside securing a free and easy flow of ink, and uniformity in the appearance of the writing. This must prove an invaluable pen to any one having much writing to perform.

Messrs. Taylor & Maury, we believe, are the agents for this city.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

In 1832, says the *Burlington* (Vt.) *Sentinel*, twenty-three years ago, three years before Abolitionism became rampant, John Randolph introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates a proposition for the abolition of Slavery, and it was discussed with great freedom. Slavery was spoken of in terms of severe condemnation, and the debates were published and read by every colored man who could read; and to those who could not, they were read by others. At that time, Virginia was not unwilling or afraid to discuss this question, and was gradually feeling her way to emancipation. But when the Abolitionists, in their fanatical zeal, began to send their incendiary publications into the slave States, endeavoring to incite a servile insurrection, they aroused at once a strong, a bitter feeling at the South. Taunts and threats, disunion and treason, resistance to law and appeal to arms, followed, until the whole Union became a seething caldron of Abolition excitement. The result was, that the bonds of the slaves were more firmly bound than ever, and their rivets more securely fastened.

Public opinion, which began to be exhibited in Virginia against Slavery, was stifled at once. In providing for their safety, her citizens interdicted the discussion of her institutions. Who doubts that, if Abolitionism had never interfered with the domestic institutions of the South, Virginia would have been a free State, and other States would have followed her example.

The enlightened Doughface who is responsible for the above will be surprised to learn that John Randolph was not a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1832, and never at any other period made a proposition in that body for the abolition of Slavery. It is true that Thomas Jefferson Randolph (a grandson of Mr. Jefferson) made such a proposition at the session of 1831-'32, and that it gave rise to a most able and thorough discussion of Slavery; but it is not true that the discussion was stopped in consequence of incendiary publications sent into the South by Northern Abolitionists. So far from the discussion ceasing from the apprehension of servile insurrection, it was notoriously *caused* by the Southampton insurrection, which occurred in the preceding August. Every speech in the Legislature gives proof of this fact; and indeed, Mr. Randolph, and others who joined him in the movement, expressly based their conduct on the ground of danger to the State, as evinced by the Southampton massacre.

It is equally notorious to all acquainted with the history of those important events, that the Northern agitation, which was then but a speck on the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, had nothing to do with stopping the discussion in Virginia. The large slaveholders, slave breeders, and buyers, in the interior, rose up, as one man, and denounced the Anti-Slavery discussion on Virginia soil as *incendiary*, and those who participated in it on the side of Freedom, as public enemies. THOMAS RITCHIE, editor of the *Enquirer*, was thus denounced by the people of Mecklenburg and of other counties. The friends of Freedom maintained their ground until the close of the session, but they never thought proper to renew the discussion. The House of Delegates came to the resolution, "that it is not expedient at present" to take steps for abolishing Slavery, and thus the matter has rested for twenty-three years. Let it never be forgotten, that the Pro-Slavery reaction commenced in consequence of this effort on Virginia soil, by high-blooded Virginians, to discuss the subject of Emancipation; and the fact proves that a reaction—a heartless, short-sighted, selfish, resistance to Freedom—was a necessary stage to be passed through, a necessary obstacle to be overcome. When was it otherwise in the history of human progress? When did a selfish oligarchy cheerfully surrender their ill-gotten power? Or when did a great reform fail to encounter opposition, repulse, or defeat, in its early stages, from the selfish, the conservative, the timid, and the mercenary?

It is a delusion, if not a false and hollow pretence, to charge upon Northern Abolitionists the retardation of Emancipation. The slaveholders resisted internal agitation with all the hitterness which they now indulge towards the Northern Abolitionists; and the latter, so far from injuring the cause in the South, are now its life. Let the Federal Government be once placed in the hands of the Anti-Slavery party, and we have every confidence that a strong and powerful Anti-Slavery party will at once spring up in the South. Daily we see indications of this tendency, as the political power of Slavery begins to wane.

The friends of Freedom in the South are numerous. The angry agitations of the last few years, calculated as they have been to inflame the passions, have nevertheless opened thousands of eyes to the evils and injustice of Slavery, and to the flimsy texture of the arguments by which it is supported. They only want backing, a Federal Government to lean upon for support and protection in the freedom of speech, to call forth a general outburst of opposition to the tyranny of Slavery—a tyranny which is as galling to the freeman who lives under it as to the slave. G.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

We subjoin the tables referred to in our last, to which we annex another, showing the value of farms in the southern counties of Maryland, as compared with a similar extent of country in the southern part of Pennsylvania.

It will be seen that the farms in the southern counties of Maryland are valued at $37,604,865, while those in Pennsylvania are valued at $140,597,252, or nearly four times as much! The farms in the single county of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, are valued at $35,454,443, or only $2,150,433 less than the twelve counties of Maryland.

These facts should startle the people of Maryland from their supine indifference. It is impossible for rational men to contemplate them, and not be deeply impressed with the injury to the public prosperity which Maryland sustains from Slavery.

But there are other comparisons which we will make while on the subject. The total value of farms in Maryland is only $87,178,545, which is $53,418,707 less than the eight counties above referred to in Pennsylvania. Even Baltimore county, though large, and containing a city which in 1850 had 170,000 inhabitants, the farms are valued at only $10,242,218, which is less than one-third the value of those in Lancaster, and less than half of Chester, and about half of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania.

It is to be observed, that in the last two tables we have taken Montgomery from the northern half of Maryland, and added it to the southern. This was to make the latter equal in extent to the eight counties of Pennsylvania. Those southern counties of Maryland, as will be seen by reference to the table, contain 2,782,710 acres of land, and leave to the northern counties of the same State only 1,851,850 acres. Yet mark the effect of Slavery! The farms in the southern counties, constituting three-fifths of the State, and on which are three-fourths of the slaves, are worth only $37,604,865; while the northern counties, containing only two-fifths of the territory, show a valuation, in farms, of $49,573,680, or one-third more than the southern.

It is to be observed that the table only shows the value of farms, and not the value of all real estate. The town lots in the Pennsylvania counties are worth many millions, while in those of Maryland they are worth but little. The Census has only returned the population of the borough towns in Pennsylvania, while scores of villages, embracing many thousand people, and a large amount of real estate, in lots and houses, are not enumerated separately from the townships. In the southern parts of Maryland, on the other hand, we know that there are few towns or villages deserving the name, except those put down in the table. It will be seen that in the Pennsylvania counties the town population amounts to 43,559, against 6,261 in Maryland.

We have no data to govern us in estimating the value of real and personal estate in these towns, but it must amount to millions.

There were, in 1850, 70,311 slaves in the twelve lower counties of Maryland, which, at an average of $350 per head, will be worth $24,608,850. The friends of Slavery will of course harp upon this item in the wealth of Maryland. But, after all, what does it amount to? If the value of these slaves, which, by the way, are just seven-ninths of the entire slave population of the State, be added to the value of farms in the county of Frederick, (the largest in the State,) the amount will still be below the value of farms in the single county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania!

But the contrasts to the disparagement of Slavery are innumerable, and these will suffice for the present, provided we could bring them to the attention of the people of Maryland. Will not the newspapers of that State draw attention to facts so essentially important to the welfare and prosperity of their readers? G.

Northern Counties.	Acres in farms.	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Alleghany	217,272	21,653	724	22,761
Washington	220,729	26,930	2,090	30,648
Frederick	346,508	33,314	3,913	40,987
Carroll	218,771	18,667	975	20,616
Baltimore	292,657	174,853	6,718	210,646
Harford	209,605	14,413	3,156	19,384
Cecil	179,687	15,472	844	18,939
Montgomery	273,937	9,435	5,114	15,860
Kent	166,413	5,616	2,627	11,386
	2,125,577	320,333	25,171	391,407
Southern Counties.				
Anne Arundel	349,183	16,542	11,249	32,393
P. George's	283,731	8,901	11,510	21,549
Calvert	111,591	3,630	4,486	9,646
Charles	241,352	5,665	9,584	16,162
St. Mary's	207,868	6,223	5,842	15,698
Queen Anne	205,529	6,936	4,270	14,484
Caroline	172,101	6,096	808	9,692
Talbot	169,421	7,084	4,134	13,811
Dorchester	226,171	10,747	4,282	18,877
Somerset	274,060	13,385	5,588	22,456
Worcester	267,766	12,401	5,444	18,859
	2,508,773	97,610	65,197	191,627

Northern Counties.	Whites in 1790.	Whites in 1850.	Slaves in 1790.	Slaves in 1850.
Alleghany	4,539	21,633	258	724
Washington	14,472	26,930	1,286	2,090
Frederick	26,937	*33,314	3,641	*3,913
Carroll	—	18,667	—	975
Baltimore	30,878	174,853	7,132	6,718
Harford	10,784	14,413	3,417	2,166
Cecil	10,055	15,472	3,407	844
Montgomery	8,509	9,435	†6,388	5,114
Kent	6,748	5,616	5,443	2,627
	112,921	320,333	30,872	25,171
Southern Counties.				
Anne Arundel	11,664	16,542	10,130	11,249
Prince George's	10,004	8,901	11,176	11,510
Calvert	4,161	3,630	4,305	4,486
Charles	10,124	5,665	10,085	9,584
St. Mary's	8,216	6,223	6,985	5,842
Queen Anne	8,171	6,936	6,674	4,270
Caroline	7,028	6,096	2,057	808
Talbot	7,221	7,084	4,777	4,134
Dorchester	10,010	10,747	5,377	4,282
Somerset	8,272	13,385	7,070	5,588
Worcester	7,626	12,401	3,836	3,444
	92,497	97,610	72,472	65,197

* Carroll, taken from Baltimore and Frederick counties.
† Year 1830.

Counties in Pennsylvania.	Acres in farms.	Population in 1830.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850.
Franklin	347,110	35,103	37,793	39,904
Adams	255,115	21,379	23,044	25,981
York	417,752	42,658	47,010	57,450
Lancaster	518,533	76,558	84,203	98,984
Chester	423,285	50,908	57,515	66,438
Montgomery	281,566	39,404	47,241	56,291
Delaware	105,569	17,361	19,791	24,679
Bucks	328,441	45,740	48,107	56,091
	2,677,371	329,111	364,704	427,818
Counties in Maryland.				
A. Arundel	349,183	28,295	29,532	32,393
P. George's	283,731	20,373	19,539	21,549
Calvert	111,591	8,859	9,229	9,646
Charles	241,352	17,666	16,023	16,162
St. Mary's	207,868	13,445	13,224	13,698
Queen Anne	205,529	14,396	12,633	14,484
Caroline	172,101	9,079	7,896	9,692
Talbot	169,421	12,947	12,817	13,811
Dorchester	226,171	18,685	18,843	18,877
Somerset	274,060	20,155	19,508	22,456
Worcester	267,766	18,271	18,377	18,859
Montgomery	273,937	19,816	14,669	15,860
	2,782,710	202,018	191,473	207,487

Counties in Pennsylvania.	Acres of land.	Cash value of farms.	Poll or towns.
Franklin - - -	347,110	$11,911,072	3,310
Adams - - -	255,115	6,390,056	3,710
York - - -	417,752	13,695,948	7,580
Lancaster - -	518,533	35,454,432	17,971
Chester - - -	423,285	25,425,257	6,028
Montgomery - -	281,566	20,290,748	7,620
Delaware - - -	105,569	8,873,456	1,952
Bucks - - -	328,441	18,555,583	5,300
	2,677,371	140,597,252	43,559
Counties in Maryland.			
Anne Arundel -	349,183	$6,723,374	3,985
Prince George's -	283,731	5,565,751	—
Calvert - - -	111,591	1,534,060	—
Charles - - -	241,352	2,472,279	—
St. Mary's - -	207,868	2,282,336	—
Queen Anne - -	205,529	2,815,113	—
Caroline - - -	172,101	1,105,295	—
Talbot - - -	169,421	2,750,845	2,276
Dorchester - -	226,171	2,708,681	—
Somerset - - -	274,060	3,140,325	—
Worcester - - -	267,766	2,421,855	—
Montgomery - -	273,937	3,084,361	—
	2,782,710	37,604,865	6,261

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, a few days since, laid down the terms on which the South will remain in the Union, and calls upon the State authorities to prepare for war in the event of those terms being disregarded by the North. If Kansas, with Slavery, is refused admittance "into this Union, she will undoubtedly be received by another, and the United States South will begin their career."

In view of the possibility of this contingency, the *Enquirer* calls attention to the importance of reorganizing and disciplining the militia; and of completing the lines of railroad in course of construction, to facilitate the removal of troops from place to place, "to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or act offensively, if required."

Everybody, who knows anything of Southern tactics, will understand at once that this gasconade is merely designed to frighten the doughfaces and Union-savers, and thus to stimulate their efforts in "putting down" agitation. The propagandists of Slavery are maddened at the thought of being balked in their career, but they are not mad enough to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." By seceding from the Union, they will, of course, abandon all claim to the Territories, which will thus remain in the hands of the Northern people; and in the place of the Fugitive Slave Law, they will be met by laws encouraging slaves to run away.

As to the South making war upon the North, the idea is too ridiculous for serious consideration. With a third less population than the North, and two-fifths of that held in cruel slavery, the South will be glad to secede peaceably, if at all; but we have no belief that the great body of the Southern people will consent to a policy so suicidal.

As to Virginia, whatever may be the feeling east of the mountains, there is not the remotest probability that those west of the Blue Ridge will for a moment entertain the thought. The fact is notorious, that the great body of the people in that section are Anti-Slavery, and only want such a leader as Wise, to prompt them unanimously to demand the abolition of the system. The leading paper in Western Virginia is the advocate of the Republican platform, which demands the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Is it probable that a people among whom such sentiments prevail, will be willing to dissolve the Union, for the sake of extending Slavery? G.

SENATOR BENJAMIN REPUDIATES KNOW NOTHINGISM AND WHIGERY.

Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, has addressed a long and spirited letter to a number of old Whigs, who called on him for his opinions upon the subject of Know Nothingism. He takes strong ground against the Order, and, from his position, we doubt not that a large section of the Whigs of Louisiana sympathize in his views. We therefore regard Know Nothingism in that State as already beaten; and only look forward to the election to ratify the foregone conclusion. We shall be glad to see the Order defeated, and still we indulge the hope that the gallant Hunt, who voted against the Nebraska bill, may be re-elected.

Know Nothingism has carried one Southern State—or, including Delaware, two. We see little prospect of its carrying another. The humbug has exploded. Maryland is the only other State which the Order can possibly carry, and, with the tide of misfortune pressing against it, there is only a possibility of success. The Northern members of the Order should hear these things in mind; and, upon mature reflection, they will abandon an enterprise which is now utterly hopeless. If they love Freedom more than Slavery, they should at once join the Republican ranks; or if they are impressed with the beauties of Slavery, and wear faces of dough, let them go over to recruit the broken ranks of the Pierce Democracy.

We have the same advice to give, and on the same grounds, to the Northern Whigs who are so reluctant to abandon that defunct organization. Mr. Benjamin declares the Whig party dead. He abandons it, and proposes a Southern sectional party. He is, or was, one of the most talented Whigs in the Senate, and will now lend all his influence, and all the weight of his official position, to the formation of another party.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, has declared that there is no longer any difference between Southern Whigs and Democrats, and will withdraw his support from the defunct party. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, have long since ceased to call themselves Whigs. Clingman, of North Carolina, has done the same thing, and is now in full fellowship with the Pierce Democracy. All the remaining Southern elements of Whigery that have not gone over to the Democracy, or become extinct, have been transferred to the Know Nothings; and that body, as we have shown above, is undergoing rapid decomposition. In a word, old things are done away, and all things are to become new. There are but two bases of party in the country, viz: Freedom and Slavery; and men are rapidly falling into ranks under the banner of one or the other, according to their natural instincts.

The Republican party, although composed chiefly of Northern men in its inception, is eminently national in its characteristics. It holds Freedom to be national, and Slavery sectional, and it means to make them so. It guarantees the rights of the States and the rights of the people. It proposes no interference with the domestic institutions of any State; but wherever the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction, Freedom is to be the law. We pity the Northern man who cannot stand on that platform, and we deplore the infatuation of the Southern man who does not. G.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

One of the largest political assemblages which ever took place in Maine, was held at Portland, on the 14th inst., on a call for a Mass Convention of the friends of Freedom. The number of people was so great that no one hall would contain them, and groups were addressed by four speakers, at one time, in different places. Speeches were made to enthusiastic listeners, by the Hon. Israel Washburn, of Maine; by Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, who, we are gratified to state, placed himself squarely on the Republican platform, and declared it the duty of freemen to waive all other issues; by Senators Wade of Ohio, and Hale of New Hampshire, and other gentlemen. The resolutions adopted take ground in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave Bill, abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and excluding any new State from the Union, the Constitution of which tolerates Slavery. The Administration and the friends of Slavery are denounced for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for tolerating the lawless invasion of Kansas by the Missouri mob.

A resolution was adopted, approving the Maine Law; and a letter was read from Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, approving the Republican movement. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the harmony and devotion to Freedom, which actuated the immense concourse, give promise of a brilliant victory, next month, over the minions of Slavery, who fight under the banner of Pierce and Cushing, as well as the handful of timid conservative Whigs, who are running a separate ticket, in order to conceal their cowardly treachery to Freedom. The election takes place on the 10th of next month. We have great confidence in the triumph of the Republicans. Last year, when the Whigs polled 14,017 votes for Reid, they professed a hearty opposition to the Nebraska bill. Now they only propose to *mark* those who voted for it; in other words, they mean treachously to acquiesce. G.

EXTRAORDINARY BLUNDER.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 14th instant falls into a most unaccountable blunder relative to Mr. CHASE, of Ohio. In an article on the subject of the next year's National Democratic Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, it very clearly points out the wide difference of opinion which now exists on the subject of the Missouri Compromise and Slavery extension, between those who assisted in the nomination and election of FRANKLIN PIERCE; and proceeds to illustrate the position as follows:

"Suppose, by way of illustration, the State Rights men should have a majority

run. At that moment, a plot was found already hatched to give it over to Slavery. It was not then enough to have a white baby and a black baby, but all the babies were to be black; and this had been done on the wretched pretence Slavery would not be established in that territory. As though a neighbor should let down the bars of your corn-field, and say, in extenuation, that he knew his hogs loved corn, but he didn't think they would go in; and if they did, you could keep them out—and this, too, a fence which he had hound himself to keep up, and protect you from depredations from his side.

It had been supposed the people would acquiesce in this case, as they did in the case of Utah and New Mexico, and in every other; and he had perhaps done them wrong in the appeal that, on the passage of the Nebraska act, they had sent forth to the people. He had penned that appeal more as a despairing than a hoping man, and he was rejoiced to learn that he had no ground for those gloomy apprehensions. It was evident, then, that the Slave Power had entered upon a propagandism, the end of which none could foresee, but to which it was already evident the people of the North must become the vassals.

Cannon had been planted on the north of the Capitol, to celebrate the passage of the bill, and were booming as they went, sad and few, to their homes, on that eventful night. But, thank God! that cannon, intended to celebrate the death of Freedom, had woke up the slumbering freemen of the North. [Applause.]

Danger to the Union did not lie in manly opposition to Slavery, but in submission to the galling yoke which would grow so intolerable that it could not be borne. There was the danger.

While others were contending about finance and trade, he had thought only of this question, and had regulated his political conduct by it. He had never held any other views on the subject than those he had here expressed; and if these made him an Abolitionist, then were Madison and Jefferson, Pinckney and Pinckney, Henry and Washington, Abolitionists. If the reproach of Abolitionism fell justly upon these men, then might so humble an individual as himself be well content to share it.

This question was so simple that it had shivered all parties. The old parties had tried yielding and yielding, until they had yielded themselves out of existence, and were dead, except so far as Executive patronage galvanized and gave an appearance of life to one of them. [Applause.]

The Convention that nominated Pierce stemmed it, though opposed by Ohio. Their nominee had succeeded, because the South thought they could more safely trust Franklin Pierce than General Scott, and he was quite sure their confidence had not been misplaced.

As if by magic, then grew up the American party. It arrayed itself in the North against the side of Freedom—in the South, it could do nothing but array itself for Slavery. But the South had not found their Northern brethren quite as yielding in the Convention at Philadelphia as they had found them at Baltimore. The Northern men did not here say to them, "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden, even unto this day? Was I ever wont to do so unto thee? No; hut they exhibited what was really wanting in the North—that was, back-bone. They came home and re-erected their platform at Columbus; and that they now stood upon, and would fight together, united as brethren. No matter by what name they were called, they would fight on this issue, and arrange their little differences afterwards. Like the two knights who, when about so engage in a mortal combat, heard the cry of distress, having gone to the rescue, found it impossible afterwards to renew their feud—so this union, upon a common object for good, would erase out of their hearts all disposition for contention.

He then read, from the platform adopted at Columbus, the portion relating to reform in the State and National Governments.

Ten millions had been paid for the Messilla Valley, merely for a route for a Southern railroad, and to maintain Santa Anna in his despotic rule. Of that sum, Ohio contributed one million. President Pierce had sent a minister to Mexico to negotiate that treaty. He then spoke of the secret session of the Senate to consider and approve it; he hoped what transpired then would some day be made known. In that secret body there were Know Nothings, too. [Laughter.] Not Know Nothings by their voluntary act, but by decree of Divine Providence.

At the same time that the bogs that taxed ten millions without the consent of the House, President Pierce had vetoed the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which might have given them four or five hundred thousand dollars.

Tom Corwin had said that the question of internal improvement was not so much one of constitutional power as of chemical analysis; that it was constitutional to improve salt water, but not fresh water. He was, however, mistaken. It was constitutional to make improvements in black States, but not in white States. It was not the chemical analysis, but the color of the thing, that made it constitutional. [Applause.]

He then alluded to the bill for the appropriation to the Collins steamers.

A gentleman from that district, who had opposed it, promised southern votes if they received new light, and supported it. [Applause.] Whence that light came, he did not know. [Applause.] A Southern gentleman, in speaking of it, said the conversion resembled that of the Apostle Paul in suddenness, but in no other particular. [Tremendous applause.]

They also wanted some *little* (ironically) reform at home. The office-holders in the Nebraska papers had come to think that, if the Government could pillage whole States from Freedom, they might certainly pillage a little from the Treasury.

A just and equal basis of taxation was also wanted—a tax upon what a man had, and not on what he had not. A reduction was also necessary in taxes. He knew several points in which it could very properly be made.

But Democrats said they could not act with the Whigs. He called himself a Democrat, according to the Jeffersonian idea of Democracy—a Democrat in the old original sense of the word—of popular Government. His colleague in the Senate called himself a Whig, and yet they had voted alike on almost every question, and now they stood together in the party of the people.

In truth, there were but two parties. One the party of the people, and the other of the aristocrats and their advocates and abettors. If now and then a man left the party of the people, it mattered not—two better men would come to fill his place.

Accessions were coming from every quarter. How many votes would the Administration get in the old Northwest?—that Northwest that was Democratic till Democracy submitted to Franklin Pierce—[Applause.] The Reserve was marshalling its forces. [Applause.] Old Ohio was coming out. [Applause.] East and West, North, South, and Centre Ohio would stand together, a mighty phalanx, demanding Freedom, Retrenchment and Reform.

He had been recently in the Eastern States. He had found the people there deeply, intensely interested in Ohio. They had two questions to ask. One was—"How are your harvests?" and the other, "Will Ohio remain on the side of Freedom?"

The first question was now answered. Providence had smiled upon us. Our valleys laughed in their rich abundance, under the sunlight of Almighty God. We had been blessed in our basket and in our store; and now should we fail in gratitude for His goodness, declare that Slavery should never be extended?

CAPITAL OF KANSAS TERRITORY.—The Legislature of Kansas has fixed on the town of "Lecompton," as the future capital of that State. Lecompton is named in honor of Judge Lecompte, late of Baltimore, and now Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas. It is situated on Kansas river, near the geographical centre of the Territory, and is about sixty miles from Westport, Missouri. A letter from the latter place, in the *St. Louis Republican*, dated the 8th instant, says:

"Convenient as it is to all portions of the Territory, the location will doubtless give general satisfaction. The town site is beautiful. Timber abounds. Water is plenty. Both timber and water are of the most excellent quality. Yesterday, shares in the Lecompton Town Company could have been bought for one hundred dollars; to-day, they cannot be bought for less than one thousand, except when a party is compelled to sell by a money pressure. This evening, men are considered worth $10,000, who last evening were considered worth nothing. To-day, men are regarded as good for fifty thousand dollars, who yesterday were regarded as good for several hundred less than nothing. What is it that fickle Fortune will not do for lucky people?

ITEMS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Fusion Convention at Chapman Hall, Boston, on the 16th instant, was successful beyond the hopes of its friends. It brought together the leading men of all parties opposed to Slavery extension, and, from the harmony which prevailed, there is good reason to hope for important results. The Convention was addressed by the Hon. G. B. Weston, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. E. L. Keyes, Elizur Wright, Esq., Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. John C. Park, Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. George Bliss, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Hon. J. W. Foster, Hon. H. Bartlett, Hon. Henry Wilson, R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., Rev. Dr. Beecher, William Brigham, Esq., J. L. Swift, Esq., Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, and others. These names represent the Anti-Slavery Whigs, the Free-Soilers, or Independent Democrats, and the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings. Mr. Goodrich was President. We have now strong hopes of fusion in Massachusetts. It is not creditable to her ancient renown, as the principal seat of civilization, of literature, and the arts, that she has not taken the lead in the grand movement of the people for rescuing the Federal Government from the hands of the Slavery oligarchy. It is true that her leading minds do lead in the moral movement, but they should have the wisdom and address to lead in the political organization of the people. We regret that the Hon. Charles Sumner was not at this Convention. His clarion voice, in behalf of union among the friends of Freedom, would awaken responsive sympathy from every manly breast in Massachusetts and in New England.

We are gratified to see that the *Atlas*, the able and leading organ of the Whigs, heartily endorses the Fusion movement. The *Courier*, *Advertiser*, and *Journal*, hold off. The *Bee*, the Know Nothing organ, is favorable.

DEATH OF THE HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—This eminent citizen of Massachusetts died on Saturday, the 18th instant, at his home in Boston. He was in his sixty-third year.

Mr. Lawrence was the son of a farmer. He followed his elder brother to Boston about the year 1808, and joined him in a small retail store. They prospered rapidly—soon became wholesale merchants and importers, and at length manufacturers, at which they have become millionaire. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the House of Representatives from 1835 to 1839, and was appointed by General Taylor as Minister to England in 1849, in which capacity he served until the inauguration of General Pierce. He possessed none of the high intellectual gifts for which the scholars of Boston are distinguished in the Republic of Letters, but was a man of practical business talents of a high order, and was generally successful in his enterprises. He has made many munificent donations to colleges, schools, and libraries, which have given him a world-wide reputation, and reflected honor upon the New England character. It is said that he died worth three millions of dollars.

LEGISLATION IN KANSAS.—A bill is before the Kansas Legislature, by which 160 acres of land outside of town, and $1,500 worth of town lots, together with wearing apparel and implements, are protected from executions. The bill inflicting the penalty of death for writing or speaking so as to excite the slaves to insurrection, and for abducting, harboring, or enticing slaves out of the Territory, has not yet been passed. The following is one of the provisions of this bill:

"If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

These cut-throats seem not to remember that their barbarous resolves will be revised by Congress. While we agree with Senator Seward, that it would be inexpedient to attempt to force the President and Senate into a restoration of the Missouri restriction by attaching such a clause to the general appropriation bill, we do insist that the House of Representatives will be highly culpable if they vote a dollar in support of the vile bullyism which has been enacted into law in Kansas.

TEXAS POLITICS.—General Sam Houston, of Texas, has written a letter, in which he has endorsed the Know Nothing platform. We believe that this unlucky commitment was made before the writer had heard of the breakdown of the party at Philadelphia, and perhaps before the result of the Virginia election was known in Texas. So much for living on the frontiers.

General Rusk, of the same State, and also a Senator, has written a letter, in which he takes strong ground against the Know Nothings. Both are said to be candidates for the Presidency; but their chances appear to be indifferent at present. General Houston's vote against the Nebraska bill might have made him formidable, but for this unfortunate entanglement with Know Nothingism. His old Democratic friends will now have nothing to do with him, North or South.

NO STOMACH FOR THE FIGHT.—Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, has written a letter to the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in which he declares his opposition to the new Republican movement, and to the disbandment of the Whig party. He is opposed to the formation of a party on what he calls sectional grounds, although the Republicans take the ground of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; but these the starchy and prudish ex-Governor regards as sectional, notwithstanding his former sympathy with Governor Seward, and his avowed Anti-Slavery Whigery. He says he has retired from public life. He has certainly adopted a policy which will consign him to the shades of retirement.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever has raged for the last month with unprecedented violence at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia. It is said that the proportion of deaths is larger than has been known even in New Orleans. We understand that the great body of the inhabitants have dispersed over the country, and that out of a population of nine or ten thousand in Portsmouth, only about five hundred remain. We are glad to see that efforts are being made, in all parts of the country, to raise funds for the relief of the poor and destitute in these places. Their situation is truly deplorable, and calls loudly for the aid of the benevolent.

The insurgents in New Mexico have defeated the forces of Santa Anna at Saltillo, which place they have taken. They have also taken Monterey. These are the most important places in the Mexican States bordering Texas.

A SIGN.—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, United States Senator from Maine, and an Old Line Democrat, has given in his adhesion to the Republican party.

LIBERIA.—We have omitted to notice that a new President has been elected in Liberia. The late President Roberts voluntarily retired, after serving eight years with ability and general satisfaction. His successor is Samuel Benson, also a man of color, and a well-known and prominent citizen of the Republic. He has filled the office of Judge, and is a man of talents. Whatever else may be said of the Liberians, it cannot be denied that they have the bump of order largely developed, and that they understand the art of self-government about as well as their old masters of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is said that the English Government contemplates ceding to Liberia its colony of Sierra Leone, and that it has become an important political problem with the Africans, whether they will have a consolidated Republic or a Federation. We are sorry to learn that their English friends, as well as the late President Roberts, favor consolidation. The fact shows lamentable ignorance of the lessons of political science taught by the example of the United States, as contrasted with the warning example of France. G.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—A citizen of Louisville informs the New York *Courier* that Louisville has no military force, and that this was the cause of the little efficiency shown by the Know Nothings in the early part of the riot. This certainly is a rather singular fact. An American city like Louisville, of some seventy thousand inhabitants, without a single military corps in regular organization. It is at variance with all ideas of the American character. It appears that some years ago military trainings, required by a law of the State, had the effect of breaking up the volunteer companies, with the exception of a few German organizations; and these, on the commencement of the Know Nothing movement, also disbanded, and surrendered their arms to the State, so that when the riot commenced it was found that, with the exception of a single piece of artillery, there were no efficient means to guard it, there was no military force in the city.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—According to the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, the yellow fever epidemics in that city run their course with a singular degree of uniformity. They have their gradual rise to a culminating point, and then a corresponding decline. During the year 1847, the period from the first reported case to the highest rate of mortality was 60 days; in 1853, it was 79 days; in 1854, 68 days; and physicians say that the average duration there of a yellow fever epidemic is from sixty to seventy days. The first reported case this season was on the 30th of June; so that, if the above assumption be true, the culminating point will be reached about the 9th of September. The fever this year is earlier than in 1854, or in 1847, but later than in 1853. The *Bulletin* thinks that the aggregate mortality of the season will be less than in former years, for the reason that there is a deficiency of material, and the fever influence is less powerful.

WHIG CONVENTION OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, PA.—*Pittsburgh, Aug.* 14.—The Whig Convention of Allegheny county met in this city to-day, and resolved to make no nominations, as such action would be controlled by the Know Nothings. It was also resolved that, as the offer of fusion was rejected by the Democratic party, the Whigs would now co-operate with the Republican movement. Delegates were appointed to the Whig State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 11th of September. They were recommended to favor a Republican organization, as adopted at Columbus, approving of the letter of William B. Reed, Esq., resigning his position as member of the State Executive Committee.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The returns from Texas indicate the success of the whole Democratic ticket. In Galveston, the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority. Colonel John Henry Brown, of the *Civilian and Gazette*, is the foremost man for the Legislature, and Sherman is the other member. In Houston, a Democratic Senator and two Representatives are elected. Representatives at Brownsville, Nacogdoches, and Richmond, in the same Washington county, the residence of General Sam Houston, elected Warren, (Democrat,) and Lapham, (Know Nothing.)

MORE EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.—They have had another row out in Kansas. It appears a man from Cincinnati, named Kelly, said to be an Abolitionist, undertook to shoot a Missourian, named Thomason, upon the impropriety of holding slaves, which resulted in a fight, Kelly being severely whipped. Immediately a public meeting was called, at which resolutions were passed, declaring an intention to rid the Territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the Territory within an hour, but when the committee went to wait upon him he was not to be found, having gone to parts unknown during the previous night.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—*Chicago, Aug.* 14.—The deed of lease of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for fifteen years, executed at St. Louis to Captain George W. Jenks, obligates the latter to pay the first and second mortgages, and during the continuance of the lease; keep the road in good condition and repair; expend within the next five years $500,000, in increasing the rolling stock and general facilities to operate the road, so as to accommodate the business; pay the company $25,000 per annum after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, and surrender all into the hands of the company at the end of fifteen years.

COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.—The President has offered to Dr. P. Parker the appointment of United States Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. R. M. McLane, resigned, if the *Union* says it has been accepted by him. Dr. Parker has been a resident of China for twenty years or more, and has been for a long time connected with it as secretary of legation, &c., is well acquainted with the language and people of that country and its present complicated political concerns. Dr. Parker is now on a visit to the United States, but will soon return, to enter upon the duties of the situation which has been assigned to him.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The *New York Tribune* learns that his reception in Europe the most brilliant success in English society. His fine personal appearance and graceful and dignified manners contribute quite as much to this as his political distinction. Queen Victoria is alleged to have said that he is the handsomest American she ever saw. All manner of Dukes and Earls are inviting him to their country seats. He is accompanied, as private secretary, by Henry E. Davies, Esq., formerly counsel to the corporation of New York.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE FALMOUTH.—*New York, Aug.* 15.—Three more deaths from yellow fever have occurred on board the United States sloop of war Falmouth, at Quarantine.

The crew, about one hundred and eighty in number, have been sent ashore and lodged in the hill hospital, where they will be taken care of by three men who have already had the yellow fever. The vessel will be thoroughly cleansed, fumigated, and painted, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

ABOLISHING THE RELIGIOUS TEST.—*Charleston, Aug.* 16.—The Know Nothing State Council met here, on Monday night, and abolished the religious test. The Order in this State now allows any native to join the Order, who will renounce all civil or ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. The Order also opposes any infringement of the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A call is in circulation, signed by forty or fifty of the most prominent and respectable colored citizens of the State, for a Convention, to be held at Troy, on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The object of the meeting is to take steps for pressing upon the Legislature the claims of the people of color in this State, with a view to the removal of existing disabilities and the securing of equal political rights.

THE MURDER IN PRINCE GEORGE'S.—It is now generally believed that it was Mr. Samuel N. Gant, of Michigan, whose body was recently found in Prince George's county, Maryland. He was in Washington in June, and previously visited this State, to see his relatives and look up some land claims. His son publishes the *Cass County* (Michigan) *Tribune*.

A WOMAN'S OPINION.—In a communication lately received from a lady, a note was appended, containing a paragraph, which we take the liberty to publish. If all the women of Ohio could vote, Chase's majority next fall would be increased at least one hundred thousand.

"I read the Weekly *Leader*, especially all that relates to the political condition of our country, with deep interest—though it is sometimes asked, 'what has *woman* to do with politics?' It seems to me as *free woman* can be maintained in the great question now before the nation, Shall *Liberty* be proclaimed throughout *all* the land, to *all* the inhabitants thereof, or shall we submit to the rule of Despotism and Slavery? However dark and foreboding the present aspect may be, Truth and Right will eventually prevail. Heaven speed the time!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE DILLON AFFAIR SETTLED.—It is stated that the difficulty between the United States and France, in relation to Mr. Dillon, the French consul at San Francisco, has been settled. Instead of the French consul being ordered, the first French man of war which puts into the port of San Francisco is to be received with a salute.

A DUEL FRUSTRATED.—*Washington, Aug.* 17.—Information having been lodged with the police, late last night, that Mr. Faulkner, a member of Congress from Virginia, and his late opponent, Mr. Botts, were here for the purpose of fighting a duel, both were arrested, and gave security in the sum of $5,000 each, not to fight here, or leave the District for that purpose.

PROSPECT OF GOOD LEGISLATION.—The subject of reforming our weights and measures will be brought before Congress, it is said, at its next session, by Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin. Mr. Durkee will probably, or at all events should, find very efficient support from other members and through the business journals of the country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ANOTHER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamer Constitution, built for the Belgian Company, for carrying the mail between Antwerp and New York, was launched at Amsterdam, on the 27th ult. The first steamer of this line, the Belgique, is finished, and will soon be sent to sea. The Leopold I and Duc de Brabant are in process of construction.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, Aug.* 14.—At an election for judge of our second district court, to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,250 majority over all others.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—After to-day, cars will run regularly on this road to Broad Ford, fifty-four miles from Pittsburgh, another portion of the road being just completed and to be brought into use.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—On the 30th instant, a tournament will take place at these Springs, near Warrenton, Virginia, and on the following evening there is to be a grand fancy ball.

WHEAT SECURED.—The farmers of Northwesteru Virginia express the opinion that the wheat was not so much injured by the late rains as was at one time apprehended.

The fourth anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, New York, is to be celebrated in that city on the first day of October.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We sum up the result of the late State elections, as follows:

Tennessee.—Johnson, Dem., elected Governor by about 2,000 majority. The following are the Congressmen.

1. N. G. Taylor, Know Nothing.
2. William H. Sneed, Know Nothing.
3. Samuel A. Smith, Democrat.
4. John H. Savage, Democrat.
5. Charles Ready, Know Nothing.
6. George W. Jones, Democrat.
7. John V. Wright, Democrat.
8. F. K. Zollicoffer, Know Nothing.
9. Emerson Etheridge, Know Nothing.
10. Thomas Rivers, Know Nothing.

The Democrats had four and the Whigs six in the last Congress. The Legislature is Know Nothing by a small majority. It was Whig last year by twelve majority.

Kentucky.—Morehead, Know Nothing, elected Governor by 4,200 majority. The Congressmen elect are as follows:

1. Henry C. Burnett, Democrat.
2. John P. Campbell, Know Nothing.
3. W. L. Underwood, Know Nothing.
4. A. G. Talbott, Anti-Know Nothing Whig.
5. Joshua H. Jewett, Democrat.
6. J. M. Elliott, Democrat.
7. Humphrey Marshall, Know Nothing.
8. Alexander K. Marshall, Know Nothing.
9. Laurence Witt, Know Nothing.
10. S. F. Swope, Know Nothing.

The delegation stood five Democrats and five Whigs last year. The Legislature is Know Nothing.

Alabama.—Wilson, Democrat, re-elected Governor by 6,000 or 8,000 majority. The Congressional delegation will stand thus:

1. Percy Walker, Know Nothing.
2. Eli Shorter, Democrat.
3. Sampson W. Harris, Democrat.
4. William R. Smith, Know Nothing.
5. George S. Houston, Democrat.
6. W. R. W. Cobb Democrat.
7. James F. Dowdell, Democrat.

Last year there were two Democrats, one Whig, and one Know Nothing Democrat.

Texas.—Pease, Democrat, said to be re-elected Governor, and Bell, Democrat, to Congress. The other district not heard from.

North Carolina.—The Congressmen elected from this State are:

1. Robert T. Payne, Know Nothing.
2. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat.
3. Warren Winslow, Democrat.
4. A. O'Peter Burwell, Democrat.
5. Edwin G. Reade, Know Nothing.
6. R. C. Puryear, Know Nothing.
7. Burton S. Craige, Democrat.
8. Thomas L. Clingman, Democrat.

There were five Democrats and three Whigs last year.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 8.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

The Texas mails of this morning bring us accounts of an organization of a military force within the United States, in aid of the revolution in northern Mexico. The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 28th contains a letter from its correspondent, dated at Leona river, on the 19th of July, detailing "the movements of the auxiliary force intended for the overthrow of the Santa Anna government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas." The first part of the expedition arrived at that place on the 15th ult., and men were said to be coming in hourly in great numbers, and to be expected with great anxiety on the other side of the river. The party was expected to cross within five days—that is to say, about the 24th ult. They are under the command of Capt. W. B. Henry, late of the Texan navy.

Accompanying this correspondence is an address by Capt. Henry to the people of Texas, and a proclamation addressed to the Mexicans.

The address to the people of Texas announces the purpose of himself and his companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic, to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a new republican form of government, a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and *with the final intention of extending the proud American eagle over its protection.*

Ho appeals to Texas, in the strength of her revolutionary experience and example, and invites them by representing the hordering country of Mexico as the refuge of Indian marauders, who perpetrate crimes, robberies, and murders, within Texas, which distress "all lovers of peace and order." It is on the interest of "peace and order" that Mexico is invaded.

The proclamation to the Mexicans, published alongside of the other in the same paper, talks much more mildly than that intended for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see re-established the federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interests of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new impulse to the prosperity of both countries."

Nothing is stated in this paper, to give us an idea of the numbers collected for this foray across the borders.

The Austin *State Times*, of the 28th ult., says, that within a few weeks more than twenty runaway negroes have passed at no great distance from that city, on their way to Mexico, and adds:

"The number of negroes fleeing from their masters, and endeavoring to reach Mexico, makes it imperiously necessary something should be done to arrest the evil. We can see no more feasible plan than the one long since suggested, by giving the liberal party in Mexico, we can accomplish an arrangement which will make Slavery as secure in Texas as any State in the Union."

The New Orleans *Delta* regards the success of the revolutionists in Mexico as already certain, and with reference to the results says that, next to the removal of all restrictions on commercial intercourse between Mexico and this country, the most important benefit to both nationalities will be the opening of the former to emigration from the United States:

"The statesmen who lead the present revolution are thoroughly aware of the fact to which we allude, and have pledged themselves not only to overthrow Santa Anna himself, but his policy also. We cannot regard their success, therefore, as a mere change of dynasties, to which Mexico is somewhat accustomed. We believe it will mark the opening of a new and prophetic era in the history of the country. A free commercial intercourse and unrestricted emigration, we perceive her only chances of reconstruction, and on that account we sympathize warmly with the cause of Alvarez and his friends. Let them go ahead!"

From the Daily True Delta of August 8.

A correspondent of the San Antonio *Ledger*, writing from Leona river, July 19th says:

"I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the Santa Anna Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas. The first of the expedition arrived here on the 15th inst., and everything appears favorable to our cause. The men are coming in hourly, and in numbers. Information has reached here, of great interest to the cause."

The people are said to be anxious, on the opposite bank of the river, for the arrival of the auxiliary troops from Texas. Great enthusiasm prevails among the men. In less than five days the first party will cross the Rio Grande. Capt. Henry, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and also the pronunciamento or proclamation intended to be circulated among the Mexicans, on the arrival of the auxiliaries. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will come forward in numbers, and give that aid which is expected at their hands. Col. John S. Ford is looked for here with great anxiety, and with a considerable reinforcement.

EMANCIPATION.

It gives us pleasure to state that many Southern men are manumitting their slaves. Many of them seem disposed, also, to give this degraded race a start in the world, by means of which they may secure a comfortable livelihood for themselves and their families. We note the following as among the encouraging signs of the times. The Louisville papers, of the 11th, cite them by representing the hordering country of Mexico as the refuge of Indian marauders, who perpetrate crimes, robberies, and murders, within Texas, which distress "all lovers of peace and order." It is on the interest of "peace and order" that Mexico is invaded.

The proclamation to the Mexicans, published alongside of the other in the same paper, talks much more mildly than that intended for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see re-established the federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interests of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs,

as has been reported, but the wives of those officers are, with the two children of Major Woods. The report of the death of Major Ogden is confirmed. The Quartermaster's sergeant at the post, Francis W. Allen, and a number of the men, mostly laborers in building and enlarging the post, are among the dead, from the terrible scourge.

"Shortly before the cholera broke out at Fort Riley, two companies of the sixth infantry departed from the post, (Woods and Armstead's,) W.'s for Fort Kearny, and A.'s as an escort for Bryan's command, which is a portion of the expedition into the hostile Indian country."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The screw steamer Lebanon, belonging to the Cunard Company, left Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ult.

The Ganges, which left Constantinople on the 23d of July, has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st. The Ganges brings General Lafont de Villers, wounded, and 200 wounded soldiers.

The Alexandre, which left Constantinople on the 19th of July, has arrived, bringing 66 wounded. A regiment of lancers has arrived for embarkation.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following:

"A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27th, 11 P. M., announces to the Minister of War that the Pélissélon had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing 1 French prisoner, exchanged at Odessa for Russian prisoners, which the steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians."

The Piedmontese troops are now in good health. They would be relieved to the 17th, inclusive, have arrived. There was heavy rain on the 15th.

The Russians made a sortie against the French on the 14th; the Russians were repulsed.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from their new battery at the White Works, and the Russians seem to be afraid, and fire constantly into the works. There is but little sickness in the Allied camp. The British wanted mattresses for the wounded.

On the night of the 16th, there was a sortie from the Malakoff, during a pouring rain; it lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was heavy firing all night. The French talk of all being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

Omer Pasha's journey to Constantinople created some gossip, and the Paris correspondent of the *Post* states that the following paragraph was immediately set to work, to tell the world that he had given in his resignation. Although the intrigues of the Divan are never at an end, it is difficult to believe that this brave and faithful champion of Turkey would quit his post at a moment when his valuable services were so much demanded. The fact is, Omer Pasha was called to Constantinople to be consulted on the threatening aspect of affairs in Asia.

The report of General Simpson's resignation gains ground.

The Dessartis faction in the Italian States had become so prevalent, that Austria had taken alarm, and was about proposing measures to the Congress of Vienna, to recommend at Vienna that the Central Congregations were about to be convoked in the Lombardo-Venetio Kingdom.

At Genoa, on the 24th of July, the authorities took possession of the female convents, and on the next day were to expatriate the monks.

Unfriendly relations exist between the Neapolitan and British Governments. The Engish Minister at Naples recently wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for permission to export grain to the Crimea; but although the country is glutted with that commodity, in consequence of the non-exportation decree, the Minister refused in insulting terms.

At Liverpool, the only excitement is that created by the "Angel Gabriel," (Mr. Orr,) who had turned up there in the street-preaching line, and created some disturbance.

The London *News* announces the arrival in that city of Count Stanislaus Zamoyski, a distinguished Polander, who came by invitation of the Government. It is supposed that this visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, which just now are under discussion in Ministerial circles.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 13th, bringing later news, of which the following is a brief summary:

The steamer North Star arrived out on the 2d inst.

The latest news from the Crimea is to the 29th of July.

Everything was preparing for the general action of the sea and land forces against Sebastopol, which was to come off in fifteen days.

The Russians had succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the allied sappers.

Advices telegraphically from the Crimea to the 29th ult. announce continued preparations for the grand expedition of the Allies against Sebastopol. All the vessels of the fleet had assembled at Kamiesch.

A report prevailed in Paris that the French Government had received official notification of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan batteries, preparatory to the assaults.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been negotiating with the Bedouins, to serve in the Crimea.

England.—The Queen had sent a message to Parliament, asking additional provisions for the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to issue £7,000,000 of Exchequer bills.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in Parliament touching British enlistments in the United States, stated, that in order to prevent all possibility of a difficulty with the American Government, the British Government had stopped enlisting at Halifax.

France.—The offers for the new French loan amounted to 3,600,000,000 francs.

Spain.—Rumors were in circulation that Spain would send a contingent to the Crimea, but it is considered doubtful. It was also reported, that in consideration for this contingent she would ask for a territorial guarantee, including Cuba.

Italy.—Our Liverpool correspondent has private advices from Lombardy, *via* Venice, indicating that the Italian events are nearly ripe there, and exciting news may shortly be expected from that quarter.

India.—The East India mail had arrived. There was no improvement in the affairs of China. The recently reported reverses of the insurgents had proved but of a temporary character.

The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Manilla on June 2d.

The Latest.—A telegraphic despatch from London, dated Saturday noon, says: The siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, a communication has been received from Germany, by the Western Powers, of startling interest.

In the Sea of Azoff, the fortifications of the Allies were progressing.

Accounts from Constantinople state that Schamyl descended the mountains, threatening a retrograde movement against the Russians.

From the Baltic there is nothing new. The allied gunboats occupied the same positions as formerly.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 3.—*Cotton.*—The market is a little lower. Prices have declined 1-10(d.), the market closing steady. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators, and 4,000 bales for export. New Orleans and Upland fair 6d, Upland middling 5.

Breadstuffs.—The breadstuffs market is generally unchanged. In some respects prices are easier, but not quotably lower. White wheat 11s.d 9d. to 12s. 2d.; red 10s. to 11s. 3d. Flour, Western 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Ohio 43s. to 44s. White corn 44s.; mixed, 38s. to 38s. 6d.

Heavy rains have occurred in England, but the accounts from the crops are favorable.

Stocks and Money.—The money market is more stringent. Console for money are quoted at 91⅞. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £250,000 sterling. American securities are generally steady. In some respects prices are easier, but not quotably lower.

London Market.—Baring Brothers & Co. quote: Breadstuffs are generally unchanged. Sugar has an advancing tendency; prices are stifler, but not quotably higher, and the market is buoyant. Metal—Welsh bar iron is quoted at £7 15s. to £8. Do. rails are quoted at £8 on board ship; Scotch pig iron 74s. Lard is quoted at 54s. to 55s.

State and U. S. Stocks.—U. S. 6's 1868, Bonds, 106 to 108; Pennsylvania 5's, 78 to 80. Do. Bonds, 83 to 84; Maryland Bonds, 91½ to 92½; Virginia 6's 84½ to 85½; do. 6's, 89½ to 90½. The Manchester market is dull, but prices unchanged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Ninth Volume of The National Era,
Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; holding the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; that the Whig and Democratic Parties, not having been formed with a view to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from presenting any resistance to its exactions, afford facilities for encroachment; that no one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or pr

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following appeal to the good sense and right feeling of the "Know Nothings" should be read by every American. It is from the pen of a highly intelligent adopted citizen, a Protestant, and a friend of Freedom.

THE SPIRIT OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Your course upon that dark spot of American politics, "Know Nothingism," meets with my hearty approval; not because I happen to be foreign-born, but because I believe in the universal brotherhood of men. Allow me to address through your paper a few words to my friends, the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings; and in order to show them my claim to be heard by them, let me preface that I am one of the "old guard," whose sympathies and *votes* were always on the side of Freedom. It is now seventeen years since I came to America, leaving the land of my fathers to seek a home in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." I need hardly say that my expectations of this country were very much modified on finding, on my arrival here, that it was under the control of the slave power. I associated myself, however, hopefully, with that small band of Liberty-loving men who formed the "Liberty party."

The prospects, as you know, at the time when you edited the Cincinnati *Herald*, were not very flattering; but, trusting in the goodness of our cause, I could always look with hope into the future, that I might live to see this country delivered from the blighting curse of Slavery, and become, in fact, what as yet, she has been but in name, "the land of the free." I became a citizen of these United States as soon as the law would permit, and strove always to be a good citizen. It is true, I did not help to conquer Mexico, nor would I to steal Cuba, in order to extend the area of Freedom; nor would I "shoulder my musket to suppress a slave insurrection," nor become a bloodhound in the track of the fugitive from oppression; but, nevertheless, I consider myself as legal a citizen, to the best interests of my adopted country, as any native-born, and would, in a just cause, cheerfully sacrifice my life for her. I worked always faithfully, in my humble sphere, for the cause of Freedom, inspired with the hope of ultimate success, which even the repeal of the Missouri Compromise could not shake, for I expected it would rouse the Northern people to a true sense of their danger; but, to my utter dismay, I see them take up a new issue, which, as it divides their strength, threatens to defeat this hope.

At first I looked upon it as the rallying point of all the opposition forces, to overthrow their common enemy, and even went so far, at one election, as to cast my vote for a Know Nothing, in order to prostrate the slaveocracy, and through it the Slave Oligarchy. But the events have proved me to be, I fear, mistaken. I find in the breasts of a majority of those Know Nothings there rankles a hatred against the foreign population, which, I think, is unjustifiable. Having had these adopted citizens opposed to me, in politics, ever since I came to this country, I can judge of the bitterness of feeling the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings entertain towards them. But they are mistaken, when they think they are, as a body, loyal to the principle of Freedom. Quite the contrary. (I speak here of the Germans, and not the Irish; the latter I don't know well enough.) They have been misled for a long number of years by designing demagogues. The Germans are a liberty-loving people, as much so as the Americans; and allow me add, with considerable less prejudice against the colored race than the latter. I am not surprised to find among the ignorant class of the population of any country that rancorous feeling of Nativism, which sees in a foreigner not a brother, but an enemy. Such men have an instinctive feeling of their own deficiency in all those noble qualities which constitute a true man, and naturally lay more stress upon things beyond their agency—birth and race.

Whenever I hear a man exclaim, in that tone which indicates a reproach of other nationalities, "I am proud of being an American," or "an Englishman," "Irishman," or "German," I always feel convinced that his native country has no cause to be proud of him. But when I see my Anti-Slavery friends lend their names and influence to such narrow-minded and bigoted doctrines, I despair of the future of this country. The adopted citizens were formerly the main support of the so-called Democratic party; but they are not so any more—at least, not the Germans—and why? Simply because the true character of that sham Democracy, which has Liberty on its lips, and chains and the slave-driver's whip in its hands; they are, as a body, utterly disgusted with their former associates, and have joined the Republicans, on the liability of your or to suffer damage by remaining longer in the ranks of this sham of Democracy, the importance of promoting the cause of Temperance was the necessity; in that of the Know Nothings, in changing public opinion in reference to the privileges of the foreign population, composed of Roman Catholics. Admitting that the advocates of these societies are sincere in believing that a necessity did exist for their formation, why, I ask, may they not conclude, upon the same principle, that a necessity now exists for their continuance? Surely, the object to be promoted in these, especially in the latter instance, is paramount to all others. There can be but one answer to this question. If, in fact, there is nothing to prevent it, but to conclude that a necessity exists for it; and surely, if it be necessary to the promotion of our temporal and political affairs, the same necessities cluster around our religious rights, which are to us of infinite importance. And I again would ask, how long does any one think it would be before all this takes place, after public opinion is fully brought to believe that the secret principle is necessary in any case, to form a Republican Government?

In conclusion, permit me to point the adherents of the Bible Know Nothings to one single passage of Scripture, amongst a multitude which might be adduced, as I am very tired, they have neglected to observe in the Holy Book in reference to this matter: "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you." W. M. ALLISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, *Aug.* 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I notice, in your issue of July 26th, what purports to be the speech of Mr. Bayard, of Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, "before a State Convention in Indianapolis," in which occurs the following:

"That it (Know Nothingism) has done much to retard the cause of Freedom in Ohio, I think will not be denied. It has laid it prostrate in Indiana. *The editor of its leading organ, having determined last year that American ism must be ruled by Americans, and that the Slavery question was an idle dream, and not a special attention, sold his subscription list to a Whig establishment for a 'job office,' and summarily discontinued his paper.*"

Those who *heard* the speech, as delivered, will be surprised to *read* it in a speech, written out by Mr. Julian himself for the *Era*, the remark which we have italicised in the above quotation. He made no such remark before the Convention. I speak positively, for I was present myself, and heard no such remark. I, and, on inquiry, I cannot learn that any other person did; and, beside, the language being evidently intended to refer to myself, it is scarcely possible that it could have been said on that occasion, and not have been heard by the Convention itself. The statement is untrue in every particular. It is untrue that I "determined last year that American ism must be ruled by Americans." I held no sentiment on that subject "last year," that I have not always held and advocated. It is untrue that I had determined that the "Slavery question was no longer worthy of special attention." Mr. Julian well knows that, since my first connection with the press in 1848, I have never ceased to urge that the question of Slavery was paramount to all other questions, and that I have never urged it more earnestly than within the past year. It is untrue that I sold my "subscription list to a Whig establishment," or that I sold it to any establishment for a "job office."

The facts are these, which were well known to Mr. Julian at the time he penned the above. Not having the pecuniary means to continue the *Free Democrat* with the efficiency necessary to compete with other papers, after consultation with, and by the advice of, a considerable number of Free Democrats, I determined to cease to be a new newspaper which had been proposed. A Joint Stock Company, of which I became a member, was formed, consisting, as regards former political affinities, of three Free Democrats and two Whigs, but all, at the time, heartily approving the anti-Nebraska movement in this State, which Mr. Julian had proposed by resolution in the State Free Democratic Convention of last year, and urged with great ability in a speech of two hours' length.

The company, thus constituted, purchased the office and subscription list of the *Free Democrat*, previously owned by myself, and also the office and subscription list of the *Indiana Daily and Weekly State Journal*, and, on the first day of January last, the two papers, advocating nearly the same sentiments, were united, under the editorial management of myself and one of the editors of the *Journal*—an arrangement which, we have good reason to believe, has been entirely satisfactory to the mass of the subscribers of both papers, and, I may add, to the Free Democracy generally of the State, whether subscribers or not. * * * *

R. VAILE.

THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER

PITTSBURGH, *Aug.* 01, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Your editorial, in last Thursday's *Era*, entitled, "Governor Reeder Removed," takes the true view of the question it discusses; and it is the only article that I have anywhere seen, on the subject, which my judgment wholly approves.

Governor Reeder has ever been a friend of the Slave Power; and it would be simply ridiculous to make out of him, now, a martyr in the cause of Freedom. The writer of this knows him and his history. His conduct, in Kansas, has been the inductive result of his imbecility and want of will. He belongs to the servile order of grovelling, ward politicians, pursuing *their* little objects, with *their* narrow views, and with *their* selfish ends, and incapable of any thing else. Why may not the truth of the matter be spoken out at once? Could an enlarged, national, philanthropic idea, by any possibility, find entrance into his cranium, it would make him uneasy. Most certainly, if the Administration erred in removing him, their greater and primary error was in appointing him. For, under any circumstances, whatever may have been his views on the one great all-absorbing question, he was, in all respects, too weak for such an office. Want of competency for wrestling with the difficulties surrounding that appointment was, from the first, notorious to all who had ever properly known the man. And the lamentable imbecility and cowardice displayed by his administration (if the confused chaos of Kansas affairs can be said to have been administered at all) must now, one would suppose, be patent to the whole country.

The decided exercise of power, however applied, if it does not always command absolute respect, at least never fails to secure it from contempt. Reeder's conduct, barren utterly of any product of the former, seems to have yielded him an abundant harvest of the latter.

His object, from the beginning, so far as he was capable of an object, was, first, the *eclat* and consequence of the office; and, next, the using of it for the purpose of speculation. This is in the order of his grovelling aspirations, and training, political, social, and moral—this, from the school to which he belongs, by nature and breeding.

Nothing can exhibit the feebleness and incompetency of the Pierce Administration more conspicuously than the appointment of such a man as Reeder to such a place, under such circumstances. He was too insignificant to know how to be at once their tool and to serve his own purpose—not too proud, or too honest. How insignificant must the Administration be, not to have known this before his appointment. God forbid that this insignificance should be considered a valid claim to the hero's crown of martyrdom. The country's sense of heroism must have become sadly blunted, to mistake men thus moulded, for heroes.

As for his nominated successor, Dawson, it is said that he will not accept. If he does, he will be, most undoubtedly, out of his profession. Although he has more pretension, decision, self-respect, and much more collectedness of manner, than Reeder, and is therefore externally more imposing, he has in reality, if anything, less intelligence and less of real intellect, and belongs to the same order of politicians.

Whoever is to be the Governor of Kansas, whether Dawson or some one else, your present correspondent joins with you heartily in the hope that his commission may be decided, before ever he intends to do, he may "do with a will," and that there may be no longer any "half-way or facing-both-ways policy," in the present Kansas crisis. Yours, &c., X. Y.

For the National Era.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

An article appears in the July number of *Fraser's Magazine* with this title, purporting to be written by Mr. Charles Bristed, author of "Upper Ten Thousand," and "Five Years at an English University." The main tendency of the article I apprehend to be, that it is the duty of the British press have not *discriminated* between their friends and their foes; and that whereas the *popular* sentiment of this country is, from popular ignorance, permanently hostile to the English, the conservative English public is partial to the *liberal* press of this country is favorable to us. He excepts from this the *Westminster Review*, the *Daily News*, and others of less importance. As I, when a British subject, belonged to this political party, I can claim a fair position for appreciating both sides; and there is one sentence in Mr. Bristed's article that is, I think, *one-sided*. He says, "The newspapers and periodicals of Great Britain have been by no means the foremost in dealing with the smallest possible amount of gloves." It is rather too late in the day for an American to make this complaint; it is really too puerile! I will venture to say, from a tolerable acquaintance with the newspaper press on both sides, that for one yard of declamation against America in the English press, I will produce *one rod* of abuse of England and "the English" from the American press. Take up any one of the newspapers from Philadelphia to Boston, to the cities on the Mississippi, and you will see any quantities of this stuff from the mouths of editors, "whose ribald slander is their only stock in trade." This is as regards quantity. As to the common-place and vulgarity of quality, The tone of the American anti-English press is *ferocious* and malignant; that of the anti-American English press is brimful of "chaff," as Mr. Bristed says, and of satire, but does not make me blush for my native country, though I may smile at its folly, exaggeration, and self-conceit. When, on the other hand, I turn to the temper of the popular press of this country in its attitude towards England, I confess I do blush for the gross, unchristian, and brutal spirit displayed by it. Such papers, sir, as yours and the *Boston Atlas* have nothing to reproach themselves for on this ground, neither have the English *Westminster Review* and the *Daily News*. It is to such journals as these that I look for binding together the *liberal* sentiment of our two great English Commonwealths.

I am, sir, yours, truly,
A PLYMOUTH NONCONFORMIST.

WESTERN LIFE.

The *Missouri Democrat* has a lively correspondent ap among the border ruffians. He says of Parkville:

"Walking in Parkville is rather an exercise than an amusement. A person unaccustomed to promenading on hill tops cannot walk either up or across any street without puffing like a porpoise, or like the *Republican's* theatrical critic. I don't believe that any person could, does, can, will, or could die, in Parkville, of consumption or disease of the lungs, unless he contracts them in other cities. The ladies look healthier there than in St. Louis. Health is the never-failing reward of taking out-door exercises. Only, and all the inhabitants of Parkville cannot leave their homes without taking such exercise!

"Parkville contains from 800 to 1,000 souls. It supports two churches. That Sam Rowe modestly said of herself is exceedingly applicable the city of Parkville: 'It's not much to look at, nor ever was.' It boasts, however, of a large stone-built hotel, built by Mr. Park; of two very fine stone-built houses, built by Mr. Park; of several Brick and frame stone private houses, built by Mr. Park; of a stone-built Presbyterian Church, built chiefly, one of its members told me, by Mr. Park; and several tastefully constructed and painted cottages, surrounded by well-cultivated pretty little gardens. There is evidently good taste as well as political excitement in the city of Parkville.

Of Mr. Park, he says:

"I tried very diligently to ascertain the character of Mr. Park, and the estimation in which he is held in the city which bears his name, and in which he has lived for the last seventeen years. It is said that Sir Walter Ralsigh smiled at his intention of writing a true history of the world, when he heard several conflicting accounts of a quarrel he had had with a man near as possible to that of the beast. They said, too, that the slave-driver, in his relations to the race; and then, being inferior, they should be governed by the superior; and the slaveholders being superior, they were entitled to hold them in bondage. Inferior? When have they had a chance to show that they were not so? When has an experiment ever been made, under equal circumstances, that the result has not been exceedingly honorable to the colored man in competition with the white man? They had their religious argument, too. Slavery had scripture in support of their ideas; and having adverted to Onesimus, therefore, the New Testament proves the divine authority of Slavery, and West Indian slavery in particular. Abolitionists replied: This is a ballucination of your minds. Onesimus, the slave, was a thief, and robbed his master of their labor, when you pollute their wives and daughters before their eyes, lacerate and stain them, will they do it when you give them their Freedom? Will they destroy you when you have placed them in standing? Have they ever shown that they are cruel to their children? The sequel shows how nutterly groundless were all these anticipations. The planters said, too, that the negroes would not work when free, and they being decidedly interested in keeping them at work, felt that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work. On this assumption, they held it to be their right to keep their slaves in bondage. The reply was: It is for the slaves to say whether they will do work or not; and it is not for you to determine for them; and if your argument be good for anything—that the slaves should be left in bondage in order to make them work, insamuch as you planters do not work, while men of the laziest people under Heaven, and if men who in freedom will not work if made free, and slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slavery. They said that the English Abolitionists were fanatics, infidels, disobedients; and Wilberforce was denounced on the floor of the Parliament as a hoary-headed traitor, because of his godlike efforts in behalf of West Indian emancipation. And because we have made ourselves one with millions in our land, the same bulls are showered down upon us. Had Wilberforce or his compeers ventured to visit the West Indies before the emancipation took place, they would have been put to death. Now, everywhere in the West Indies are the busts of Wilberforce and Clarkson to be found in the houses. It was feared that if emancipation took place, it would be followed up by amalgamation—just as if slaveholding planters would be getting married to black girls, and the planters sons marrying black wives. This argument was urged against the West Indian emancipation of the black women, and a poor one to the white women. Amalgamation—why, a slaveholder would no sooner give up amalgamation than he would give his life. There is no adjunct of Slavery that is so much opposed as amalgamation. Where did the colored population of our country come from? They are indigenous to our soil in a certain sense. They do not come from Africa. All these shades of complexion everywhere—it tells the story of slave amalgamation, and the audacity of slaveholders, and of any man who stands up anywhere as a slaveholder, and denounces Emancipation as leading to amalgamation, when the very first act of Slavery is to abolish the marriage institution, for the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish lust of their masters; and the result is, that we dare not lift the curtain, and reveal to you the horrors of the secret chamber; Sodom and Gomorrah cannot leave their homes without taking such exercise!

"Parkville contains from 800 to 1,000 souls. It supports two churches. That Sam Rowe modestly said of herself is exceedingly applicable the city of Parkville: 'It's not much to look at, nor ever was.' It boasts, however, of a large stone-built hotel, built by Mr. Park; of two very fine stone-built houses, built by Mr. Park; of several Brick and frame stone private houses, built by Mr. Park; of a stone-built Presbyterian Church, built chiefly, one of its members told me, by Mr. Park; and several tastefully constructed and painted cottages, surrounded by well-cultivated pretty little gardens. There is evidently good taste as well as political excitement in the city of Parkville.

Of Mr. Park, he says:

"I tried very diligently to ascertain the character of Mr. Park, and the estimation in which he is held in the city which bears his name, and in which he has lived for the last seventeen years. It is said that Sir Walter Ralsigh smiled at his intention of writing a true history of the world, when he heard several conflicting accounts of a quarrel he had had with a man near as possible to that of the beast. They said, too, that the slave-driver, in his relations to the race; and then, being inferior, they should be governed by the superior; and the slaveholders being superior, they were entitled to hold them in bondage. Inferior? When have they had a chance to show that they were not so? When has an experiment ever been made, under equal circumstances, that the result has not been exceedingly honorable to the colored man in competition with the white man? They had their religious argument, too. Slavery had scripture in support of their ideas; and having adverted to Onesimus, therefore, the New Testament proves the divine authority of Slavery, and West Indian slavery in particular. Abolitionists replied: This is a ballucination of your minds. Onesimus, the slave, was a thief, and robbed his master of their labor, when you pollute their wives and daughters before their eyes, lacerate and stain them, will they do it when you give them their Freedom? Will they destroy you when you have placed them in standing? Have they ever shown that they are cruel to their children? The sequel shows how nutterly groundless were all these anticipations. The planters said, too, that the negroes would not work when free, and they being decidedly interested in keeping them at work, felt that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work. On this assumption, they held it to be their right to keep their slaves in bondage. The reply was: It is for the slaves to say whether they will do work or not; and it is not for you to determine for them; and if your argument be good for anything—that the slaves should be left in bondage in order to make them work, insamuch as you planters do not work, while men of the laziest people under Heaven, and if men who in freedom will not work if made free, and slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slavery. They said that the English Abolitionists were fanatics, infidels, disobedients; and Wilberforce was denounced on the floor of the Parliament as a hoary-headed traitor, because of his godlike efforts in behalf of West Indian emancipation. And because we have made ourselves one with millions in our land, the same bulls are showered down upon us. Had Wilberforce or his compeers ventured to visit the West Indies before the emancipation took place, they would have been put to death. Now, everywhere in the West Indies are the busts of

I like the objection; but no longer any slave code, with all its atrocities. [Mr. Garrison read, from the slave code of the Colonies, some of the most outrageous laws.] A slave, striking his master or mistress, and causing a wound, suffered death. Less sugar; but this abolished. A fugitive slave was, if caught, branded for the first offence, the second time he was hamstrung, and the third time he was put to death. Why, this was a code made by devils, and it had gone to its home, the bottomless pit. He would give a single case of cruelty. A woman was stated to have been guilty of contumacy; she was not doing work fast enough on a occasion. On the 22d of July she was put in the stocks, and she was kept there for seventeen days. The stocks were constructed so that she could not get up or lie down. She was flogged six times, and on the 17th of August, in her eyes, to prevent her from complained of fever, which was then raging in the island, and she was flogged on the next day. She was then taken into the field where she was put to work as before, and then whipped for not performing tasks which she could not perform. She was flogged one morning, and died in the field about noon. Less sugar; but no more whipping to death, no more to be torn asunder by the teeth of these monsters be matched anywhere out of the infernal regions? They say there was nothing grand in this emancipation, simply because there is less sugar. There is no more buying of human souls, and selling them for sugar, against and expel missionaries. On one single occasion, they destroyed £23,000 value of chapels, put missionaries into loathsome dungeons; and it was not until this was proclaimed in the papers in England, that a tremendous blast was sent from Land's End to John O'Groat's house, that made Parliament and the Throne tremble, and humbled Slavery to the dust. In Missouri, there are armed men who were uncommonly anxious to have the right to exile any man who would not openly defend Slavery as an institution. We are here to rejoice over the downfall of a system so iniquitous and horrible as this which I have given to you in these sketches. Slavery in Jamaica, I feel, is like the passage from death into life, from the cerements of the grave into the robes of heaven. It is the most interesting and the most marvellous transition that the world has ever witnessed, in the moral government of God. I gave up still, from every part of the country, pointing to Jamaica, 'There's less sugar exported than before.' Be it so; but then what sugar is exported is clean and pure, and has no spot of blood upon it; and every hogshead and pound of that outweighs all that was formerly raised there by the blood of the slaves; and it is all the more hateful to the people of this country, that West India sugar has no stain about it. Less sugar; but more honest marriage, and that is everything in civilized society. Less sugar; but good schools and the Bible, and free gospel churches, sacred to genius and talent, springing up on the right hand and on the left; and thousands of free colored merchants, colored physicians, colored legislators; equal rights, and the slave population transformed into British subjects protected by British laws. Why, the sugar argument must kick the beam. I am sure that justice, and truth, and humanity, will weigh down the sugar argument. Now, a word in regard to this sugar question. There is no less sugar raised; it is a Pro-Slavery lie. There may be a little less exported; but he takes a very special view of a very special question, who looks at it merely in the matter of exportation; for remember, that when the slaves were under the lash, the slaves were not consumers; the masters exported all they could raise, for the purpose of gold. Now there are a million of people who are free, and eat sugar. It is enjoyed by those who raise it. As it respects the cultivation of the soil, and the amount of productions, why, there is no comparison. Jamaica is now going now and as it stood twenty-one years ago yesterday. They say that the slaves would not work if made free, and therefore they ought to be kept in slavery. I told you, if the argument was good for anything, it was very far from putting the slaveholders in bondage. But the divine penalty for idleness is, if a man will not work, neither shall he eat, and we need not concern ourselves about the matter. He who will not work will find that Jordan is a hard road to travel. [Laughter and cheers.] Slaves, too, and do not work well; if I were a slave, I would work as badly as I could. It is an old story—the bunch of beets before the donkey's nose. If a man could only make his horse understand, he would only have to promise him an extra peck of oats at his journey's end, and he would have no need of a lash. So a man may intend to know whether he was to be paid, no matter if he had the concentrated blackness of sixteen midnights. Its evil lies in the manner in which the slaves received their freedom. If there be any one who has not read the accounts, I hope they will all take the first opportunity to inform themselves upon the subject. [Mr. Garrison here read several extracts, to show that there was no violence manifested by the slaves on being liberated. He considered the manner in which the 4th of July was celebrated in the West Indies—rejoicings and thanksgivings—was much more creditable than by firing powder and firing cannon, as we were accustomed to celebrate the 4th of July. The result of emancipation had been glorious to Freedom. He read also from documentary evidence to prove that the assertions now made, that property was deteriorating in the West Indies, on account of emancipation, were false; and to show, also, that so long as Slavery existed, the plantations were largely involved, and very many bankrupt.]

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

AUGUST.

Contents of No. XXXII.

Turkish Wars of Former Times.
As illustrated by the Adventures of Captain John Smith, President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England.
My Lost Youth.
Long Ago Forever.
Unknown Tongues—The Language of Animals.
About Babies.
Life among the Mormons.
The River Fisheries of North America—The Artificial propagation of Fish.
Cape Cod—The Beach.
First Friendship.
Living in the Country.
A Country Fireplace — Lares and Penates — Sentiment—Spring Vegetables in the Germ—A Garden on Paper—Warm Weather—Pain and Irruption of Nosologists—Constitutional Law, &c.
Sir John Suckling.
The Marriage Contract.
The Armies of Europe.
Editorial Notes.
American Literature and Reprints.
Religious Works. Histories. Miscellanies.
European Literature.
England. France. Germany. Hungary. Italy. Music.
New Publications and Advertisements.

Opinions of the Press.

We have spoken at some length of *Putnam's Monthly*, because we think it is due to the enterprise that some acknowledgment should be made of our independence in a new page. If it has not in every number come up to the promise which it held out from the beginning, it is some the less true that no periodical has been published in our country reflected so truly the thoughts of our Republican School of Thought.

There is as much good writing and literary ability in this number of *Putnam* as you will find in *Blackwood*, or any of the English Magazines.—*N. Y. Courier.*

It has lost none of its ability by the change.—*Louisville Journal.*

Putnam comes last, but not least. It has not a single picture, not even an embroidered slipper. * * * It is simply a plain, unpretending, compact, American Magazine, far from right in many things, or popular in others; but, evidently, its deviations from right, or our standard of right, are not made from a view of catching the popular current, nor are its unpopularities necessary evils. It is the only purely original, unadulterated Magazine of the country, that depends on no clap-trap of wood cuts, or spectaculism, for an existence.—*Daily Journal, Wilmington, N. C.*

Terms—Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a number. DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers,
446 10 Park Place, New York.

FROM THE "PEN" OF A SLAVE.

Ready August 15th.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Ons volume 12mo. 464 pages. Illustrated. Price $1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED!

ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH.

430 pages. Price $1.25.

MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
25 Park Row, New York, and
107 Genesee street, Auburn.

446

TREMOUNT SEMINARY,

NEAR Norristown, Pa., sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river, one hundred and fifty feet above it, is open for the education of male youth over fourteen years old, from September 5th to June 16th. The course comprises most scientific studies, and many others. There is a school room over fifty feet square, a lecture room thirty-five feet square, six reciting rooms, over thirty private study rooms, fifty bed rooms and other conveniences. The situation is healthy, and very beautiful, the terms reasonable, the principals have taught several hundred youth. Scholars last year, 234.

SAMUEL AARON, Principal.

446

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

At Norwich, Conn.

C. B. WEBSTER, A. M., M. D., PRINCIPAL.

LOCATION—Norwich is known to be one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in New England, combining to an unusual degree the advantages of both city and country.

Day School.—The Day School, under the present Principal, has been in operation during the last nine years. For the past three years, Miss Beardsley has been connected with it.

Family Department.—Mrs. Webster, who has had long experience in teaching and in the management of families, will give her undivided care to the interests of the institution. A large and commodious house, pleasantly situated, will be open on the first of April next, where the school will be continued, with increased facilities for the comfort and improvement of its members. Every effort will be made to enforce habits of order and punctuality, to inculcate a truly lady-like deportment, to develop energy, and to throw around the members of the family the influences of a well-ordered Christian home.

Juvenile Department.—For the very young, who may have been deprived of parental care, our endeavor will be to provide a home, where they will be cheerfully cared for, as they have been sustained. The number will never be so large that each individual may not receive the particular supervision of the heads of the family.

Physical Training.—A watchful care will be exercised over the *physical* as well as the mental, and the pupils—constant reference being had to peculiarities of temperament and constitution. Exercise must contribute to health, but it can be enjoyed or accomplished in life without a sound physical system. Abundant opportunity will be given for recreation and exercise, but care will also be given lessons and practice in calisthenic exercise, to admirably adapted to promote grace of manner and development of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six weeks from the last Wednesday of July. The remainder of the year will be divided into sessions of eleven weeks each, separated by a week's recreation. Pupils and scholars can remain during the short vacations, if they wish, without extra charge. Pupils will be received at any time, but a shorter period than one-half the academic year. Notice of removal will be expected at least one month before the time of leaving.

TERMS.

For Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., and for Tuition in all the branches taught in the Female Seminary, including the Ancient Languages, $200 per ann., in quarterly payments of $50 at the end of each quarter. Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at the charge of their teachers. Use of Piano per quarter, $3.

It may be well to add, for information of those parents who wish to place their sons and daughters near each other, that there is also a Family and Day School for Boys, of the highest order, under the charge of the Rev. Charles E. Abbott.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D. Norwich.
Rev. G. L. Weed, D. D. New York.
Rev. H. P. Arms, Norwich.
Rev. A. C. Washburn, Agent American Bible Society.
Rev. John P. Gulliver, Norwich.
Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector Christ Church, Norwich.
Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D. Concord, N. H.
Rev. C. P. Bush, Norwich.
Rev. Chas. E. Abbott, Pres. Boy's Family School, Norwich.
Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Greenport, L. I.
Prof. John D. Phillips, Yale Coll. Conn. Schools.
Hon. L. F. S. Foster, U. S. Senator, Norwich.
Hon. John A. Rockwell, Norwich.
Col. A. G. Williams, Norwich.
Charles Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
William Bunting, Esq., Springfield, Ohio.
Ralph Farnsworth, M. D., Norwich.
Gen. William Williams, Norwich.

Norwich Conn., January 1, 1855. 446

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of Dr. Jayne's Vegetable

PAN KILLER,

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I feel under obligations to you for the relief I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. "We have had some cholera here on the Mississippi thus early in the season. A few days since, I assisted in laying out and burying one victim of the disease, who seemed to have died with the disease. The next morning, I was taken with severe vomiting and purging, accompanied with all the intermediate cramps. Warm covering and hot applications failed to recover warmth. My wife's family urged me to use the Pain Killer with success during the cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849, advised me to take it. I took two doses, at intervals of three minutes, and the operation ceased, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been well ever since. I think it stands at bay; but whether sure or cholera, it answered my purpose.

Since my recovery, I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for cholera, and pronounced it good. I cheerfully add my mite to recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

Yours, truly, W. A. CROZIER,
Attorney at Law.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. 446—ed

☞ The Pain Killer is sold by John T. Mortimer and Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.; Purcell, Ladd, & Co., Richmond, Va.; and by all the principal Druggists.

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

ESTABLISHED in 1780. BAKER & CO.'s American Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Nibs, Chocolate Nibs, Cocoa Husks, Shells, Cracked Cocoa, &c., are an excellent diet for children, invalids, and persons in health. They relish rather than inducate the nervous excitement attendant upon the use of tea or coffee, and are recommended by Doctors Warren, Jackson, Hayward, Ware, and Adams, of Boston, and by eminent physicians elsewhere.

For sale by all the principal Grocers in the United States, and by their Agents:—D. C. Murray, New York; Grant & Twells, Philadelphia; Thomas V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennedy & Dudley, Cincinnati.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

453

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will prosecute Bounty Land and other claims on the Federal Government.

LAND WARRANTS OBTAINED.

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY (who has permission to refer to the editor of the National Era) prepares papers and prosecutes claims for Bounty Land Warrants.
Washington, D. C. 429

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.
Rev. H. B. TAYLOR, Steward.

TWENTY PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Mammoth Brick Buildings,

WITH MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS,

In the most populous, healthy, and fertile portion of the *Unequalled by any Seminary Edifice in the Country.*

SPECIAL FACILITIES in Ancient and Modern Languages, and in Music.

Fall Term begins Aug. 16; Winter Term, Dec. 6.

Board, furnished rooms, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in common English, and incidentals, in advance for the whole Term of twenty weeks, $50.

Excursion trains, at reduced fare, on the first and the last day of each Term.

Those who desire superior facilities for a thorough education, commercial, classical, or ornamental, and are capable of keeping a good school, are invited to apply for catalogues, or for board, to the Principal.

Fort Edward, N. Y., July 31, 1855. 447

Turkish Wars of Former Times.

CAPITALISTS and others, wishing to make investments in IOWA LANDS, can do so through the undersigned. Having had the management of lands, we have them loaned to actual settlers, on one and two years time, at YORKY PER CENT. INTEREST; and as the title is in the person furnishing the Warrants, the investment is perfectly safe. Lands selected, and all business pertaining to Land Agency promptly attended to.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO.,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Refer to—
E. W. Clark, Dodge, & Co., New York.
Bank of Albany, Albany, New York.
J. M. Clarke & Co., Washington, D. C.
Cook & Sargent, Burlington, Iowa.
Green, Thomas, & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
City Bank of Racine, Wisconsin. 447

JOHN M. CLARKE & CO.,

Land Warrants, Stock, Exchange Brokers, and Agents for Claims against the Government.

Office corner Tenth st. and Penn. avenue, over Washington City Savings Bank.

THIS very highest New York market price will be paid for Bounty Land Warrants, delivered at our office. Whenever they shall have advanced beyond our last quotation, the highest New York market prices will be paid, on receipt of any by mail, regardless of former quotations.

Persons sending warrants by mail may rely on receiving as much as if they were personally present.

Sight drafts on any of the Northern or Southern cities will be remitted by return mail; and, when preferred, the amount will be placed to their credit in one of the New York Banks, on which they can draw at sight, the day after remitting the Warrants. Address

JOHN M. CLARKE & CO.,
Washington city, D. C.

REFER TO—
Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Hon. L. P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions.
Sweeny, Rittenhouse, & Co., Bankers, Washington city.
Chubb Brothers, Bankers, New York.
Suter, Lee, & Co. do. do.
All the Officers of the Bank in Washington, Va.
Cashier Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Cashier Farmers' Bank, do. do.
Cashier Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Parkersburg, Virginia.
James Robb, Banker, New Orleans.
President Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Johnston Brothers & Co., Bankers, Baltimore. 449

THE BRITISH POETS.

A complete Collection, from Chaucer to Wordsworth.

PUBLISHED BY

LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY.

We cannot speak too highly in praise of this edition—the only one that deserves the name of complete—of the British Poets.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

We really know nothing more worthy of the cordial support of the reading public than this Boston edition of the English Poets.—*New York Times.*

A fairer printed, a more tasteful, or a more valuable set of volumes, cannot be placed in any library.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

The best, the most permanently valuable, the most convenient, and the cheapest edition of the standard poetical literature of Great Britain, ever published.—*Home Journ.*

We know of no work, of which we can more recommend literary edition of the British Poets yet published.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

We do not know any other edition of the English Poets which combines so many excellences.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

SHELLEY AND HERBERT.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley.

WITH A MEMOIR BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

One Volume.

The Poetical Works of George Herbert.

One Volume.

Who knows the Poetry and Prose of Shelley, the Works of MOORE, VAUGHAN, SHAKSPEARE, HERRICK, MARVELL, SPENSER, SKELTON, DONNE, CHATTERTON, and SHELLEY, will be delighted.

The remainder of the series will be published as fast as the volumes can be prepared.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,
444 112 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,

Washington City, D. C.

THE undersigned would invite himself assiduously to the prosecution of claims against the Government of the United States in the above Court, (created by act of January, approved March, 1855,) which has cognizance of all claims arising under the Constitution, or founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of the Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government must hereafter be prosecuted in this Court, and not before Congress, as heretofore. When the claim is established in said Court, and an appropriation made by Congress for the payment thereof, it is referred to the Treasury of the United States.

The undersigned will also continue, as heretofore, the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States and the other courts of the District.

M. THOMPSON, Attorney at Law,
43 street, Washington city, D. C.

P. S. Reference may be made to the Hon. Heads of Departments and Bureaus, citizens of Washington, and members of Congress. 438—1m

THE INDEPENDENT.

Edited by Ministers of Congregational Denomination,

ASSISTED by distinguished contributors; among them, Rev. GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH,
REV. HENRY W. BEECHER,
REV. THEODORE L. CHEEVER, D. D.,